

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 38.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1758.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE CORONET ARRIVES.

Fast American Schooner-Yacht in Port.

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, OWNER.

Passage Delayed by Calms—Will Remain in Honolulu Ten Days—Off to Japan on an Astronomical Expedition—Prof. Todd, of Amherst, Aboard.

The American schooner yacht Coronet, Captain Arthur Curtiss James of New York Yacht Club, commanding, arrived in port and anchored in the stream at 10:30 o'clock last night, after a trip of fifteen days from San Francisco, which port she sailed from on April 25th. The Coronet should have been here five days ago, but was delayed by a week's succession of calms immediately after leaving San Francisco.

As has been previously stated in this paper the Coronet, which bears the distinction of being the largest private sailing yacht in the world, is bound for Japan with a party of scientists aboard. Captain James, a graduate of Amherst college and a resident of New York, has volunteered to pay all the expenses of the undertaking.

The Coronet's party consists of Captain and Mrs. Arthur C. James of New York; Professor and Mrs. David P. Todd of Amherst College; John Pemberton, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy; Willard P. Gerrish of Harvard University Observatory; Arthur W. Francis, E. A. Thompson and Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance. A crew of fifteen completes the number of people aboard.

Professor Todd, the eminent astronomer, was a classmate of President Hosmer of Oahu College, at Amherst.

The Coronet will remain in port for about ten days before resuming her voyage to Japan. The party will make their home aboard the yacht.

Following are some of the measurements of the Coronet: Register, 160 tons; length over all, 133 feet; 27 feet beam. The yacht behaves well, rides the waves beautifully and is capable of making very fast time. After striking the trades on her way to Honolulu, she made 10 to 12 knots an hour daily.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CORNWELL.

Many Friends Pay Their Last Tribute to the Dead.

One of the largest funerals seen in the city for many months past was that of the late Adella Louzada Cornwell, which took place from the home on Judd street Sunday afternoon. A large number of friends of the deceased, both old and young, were present to pay their tribute to the dead and brought and sent before them beautiful flowers worked into various designs. Services were held both in the home and at the grave in Nuanu cemetery. Rev. D. P. Birnie officiating. A choir from Central Union Church furnished the music. The pallbearers were S. M. Damon, S. C. Allen, Captain Godfrey, W. F. Allen, H. E. McIntyre, Alex. Young, J. O. Carter and P. C. Jones.

HELP THE HAWAIIANS.

The Board of Missions Needs Two Thousand Dollars.

The financial year of the Hawaiian Board will close May 15. It is desirable that all liabilities should be met before that time.

W. W. Hall, the Treasurer, will be glad to receive any gifts that friends may be willing to contribute. About two thousand dollars will be needed to close the books with a balance on the right side of the accounts. A larger sum is needed that the Treasurer may be

able to meet the heavy drafts that will be sure to come at the opening of the next quarter, July 1, 1896.

The books will be kept open a few days longer that all friends may have the opportunity to contribute to this most worthy object. The Hawaiian Board is responsible for the support of Christian work among the Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and the English speaking residents of the islands.

It also supports Hawaiian missionaries in the Gilbert Islands, and buys and publishes religious and educational books for all these nationalities. It needs a larger constituency and even more liberal gifts than this generous community have hitherto bestowed in order to maintain the efficiency of its present varied work and meet the enlarged demands of the enlarged opportunities now calling for additional funds.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The necessity of the proposed Hawaiian cable appears to be more clearly recognized by members of Congress than is usually the case with such projects. The real obstacle to Congressional action, however, seems to be a disposition among members to take sides with the rival construction companies that desire to lay the cable. It will be unfortunate should the plan fail in this way. The several schemes contemplate an extension of the cable to China and Japan. It is plain that this country needs direct telegraphic communication with the far East. It is a disadvantage, and in fact it is hardly creditable for the United States to be dependent for its news from Asia upon cables that terminate in England. The claims of rival construction companies should not be permitted to cut any figure in the matter.—San Diego Union.

The Portuguese in Hawaii are beginning to show an ugly spirit in the direction of riotous assemblages, treasonous talk and assaults upon the police; but as they are without arms or money, and the Government has both, and a fairly organized police and militia force, no serious trouble is probable so far as the Portuguese are concerned. The Japanese form the most dangerous element of the Hawaiian population, because they are naturally pugnacious, national ambition has been aroused in them and might have the active support of their home Government in defense of what they considered their rights. All of which goes to show that the United States ought to stand in a closer relation with Hawaii than it now does.—San Francisco Report.

Owing to a disagreement as to which of the two competing companies should be given the concession for laying and maintaining a cable from California to Hawaii, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations voted against reporting the bill providing for that cable. As it is known that seven out of the eleven members of the committee favor the cable, it is believed that a bill will yet be reported. The trouble was that the seven members who favored the cable disagreed as to which of the two companies should lay it, and the four Democrats who oppose the cable took advantage of the disagreement to vote so as to hang the whole business up, for a time, anyway.—Santa Barbara Press.

Minister Willis would not leave Honolulu without interjecting a growl in his leave-taking of President Dole. One of the newspapers had taken him to task in a way that was not acceptable to his worship. He was promptly informed that the paper had no connection with the Government, nor would it assume any such responsibility. Then the maladroit Minister slowly cooled down to his normal condition.—Oakland Tribune, Cal.

Robert Wilcox, of Hawaiian revolutionary fame, wants to take service with the Italians in Abyssinia, and it might not be half a bad idea; but there are some differences in the conditions from those to which he has been accustomed. For instance, the Shoans, whom he yearns to fight, shoot very straight.—San Francisco Bulletin.

There is considerable interest being shown by Congress in the matter of the Hawaiian cable. The necessary concessions to secure it should be made without delay, as its construction is a matter of great commercial and strategic importance.—Palo Alto Times.

Congress has decided not to agree on a Pacific Ocean cable to Hawaii. In the meantime the Australians are vigorously pushing the project of a great ocean cable from North Australia to Vancouver Island, touching at the Hawaiian Islands.—Everett Herald, Washington.

The British bark Jessie Osborne, Page master, arrived in port and anchored yesterday morning, 62 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of 1958 tons of coal consigned to Wilder & Co. Pleasant weather was experienced.

SIMON WHISPERS

"THUMBS DOWN!"

"Puddin' Head Wilson's" Plates in Actual Use.

NO DANGER OF ANY MIS-FITS.

Anxious Applicants Who Want to Leave their Mark—The System Works Well—Sometimes Too Much Ink Will Spoil the Picture, Etc.

Registration has begun in earnest, and people, many of them through curiosity, flock to the tax office to leave their marks. There was more or less chaffing among the men, but the clerks took it good naturedly. After one's age, sex, birth mark and previous condition

"What's that scar on your face?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"Oh, yes!" said Hayes, "an' me toe nail's short on me left great toe."

"That will do, now," said Shaw. "You mustn't get gay. Gimme your thumb!"

"I'll not," said Hayes. "I'm a member of Company H, an' me thumb stays."

Hayes had joined Company H with the understanding that he would be free from taxes and other unpleasant necessities in life. He reckoned not on registration until he was told a second time to dip his thumb in the ink-soaked pad and let her go. He pressed into the pad as though he was getting ink on a rubber stamp, and when he raised his thumb it was dripping.

If Mr. Hayes can be identified by his thumb mark, the man who succeeds at the task is deserving of a higher salary than the Government can afford to pay.

The first person to register under the new law was Wray Taylor, General Superintendent of the system. He went at it boldly and without fear of a call-down from Assessor Shaw. As Mr. Taylor has charge of the business on the group, it was necessary for him to go through the ordeal first in order that he could judge the correctness of the work performed on those who followed after. Between Mr. Taylor and lucky thirteen there were Government officials and a few others who wanted to experience the sensation of being registered.

ORIGINAL.

National Register of the Republic of Hawaii

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

No. 31.

District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on this 11th day of May, 1896, James Thompson Doe has registered in this district:

A description of said person is as follows: Age, 41. Country of birth, United States of America. Residence, Richards street. Port of departure for the Republic of Hawaii, San Francisco. Date of arrival here, April 3, 1896. Married or single: Married. Occupation, money lender. Location of occupation, King street. Name of employer, Hawaiian Banking Company. Residence of employer, Nuanu Avenue.

Distinguishing marks of features: Height, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches; weight, 180 lbs.; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; features, full mole on left cheek.

Thumb mark:



JONATHAN SHAW,

Superintendent

Registrar.

District of Honolulu,

Island of Oahu.

FORM OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE USED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

of servitude have been written down, Assessor Shaw steps forward and with the solemnity of a church warden administers the oath.

The most amusing part of the affair is securing the impression of the thumbs. The lines which mark the

Number 13 was Alexander George Morrison Robertson, leader of the opposition in the lower house. Mr. Robertson, it is said, always plays 13 because it is a lucky number for him. When he dipped his thumb in the ink he did it like a man who wanted to blot out the



WRAY TAYLOR.

First Man to Register.



A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

The 13th Man.

character of the man at sixty are the same which outlined his disposition at the age of six years.

When a representative of the Advertiser was at the window, waiting to hand in his horoscope, a well known sign writer was present, anxious to hand in his weight and pedigree.

This particular man kept them guessing, because his appearance did not show that so many frosty winters and hot summers had passed over his head.

When Assessor Wright asked him the questions he promptly answered until he came to the age. He didn't know whether to say he was fifteen or fifty. You could guess either and be a sure winner, so that when he hesitatingly answered "fifty-one," Mr. Wright gasped and held on to the counter.

Hayes, of the Hawaiian Circus, was an applicant for a certificate shortly afterward. But Hayes was off as to his distinguishing marks. He was asked the color of his hair, and he said he thought it was black. The clerk thought it was black. They compromised on brown. Then he was asked if he had any distinguishing marks, and he said he had none.

DEBT REFUNDING DEAD.

Senator McCandless' Resolution Knocked Out.

LICENSES STILL IN THE HOUSE.

Tailors Go Free, but Notaries Must Pay for Privilege—Rep. Robertson Continues as Objector—Kamaooha a Bit Inconsistent—Tobacco Dealers.

Sixty-second Day.

FRIDAY, May 8.

The refunding bill was the principal topic of the day in the Senate Friday. The long discussion anticipated was not forthcoming. With one or two exceptions the members expressed their opinions in votes and said nothing.

After the opening preliminaries Senator Brown presented the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the bill appropriating \$2,000 for the improvement of Nuanu stream be referred to the Executive. On motion, the bill was referred to the Minister of the Interior.

The Printing Committee reported copies of the Act making appropriations for unpaid bills previous to December 31, 1895.

Under the regular order of the day Senator McCandless' resolution on the funding bill came up.

Senator Baldwin moved to amend the resolution so as to allow an 8 per cent. discount in place of the 3 per cent. proposed by the resolution. In support of the amendment the Senator said that some latitude should be allowed the Executive in the refunding scheme. He did not intend to vote for a proposition that the Executive could not carry out, nor did he favor the apparent attempt to throw the responsibility of failure to refund upon the Executive.

Senator McCandless stood by his resolution, maintaining that the amount saved by refunding with an 8 per cent. discount was not sufficient to pay for the trouble. He cited favorable terms obtained by Cubans, and held that Hawaii ought to hold its head as high as Cuba. The London brokers were looking to make too much money out of the country.

Senator Brown favored having the question of refunding wait for two years.

The discussion having lasted about half an hour, the Senators were prepared to vote, and defeated Senator Baldwin's amendment, as follows:

Ayes: Kauhane, Holstein, Baldwin and Schmidt—4.

Noes: Lyman, Northrup, Hocking, Horner, Brown, McCandless, Waterhouse, Rice and Wilcox—9.

The adoption of the original resolution was then before the Senate and was voted upon as follows:

Ayes: Holstein, Hocking, Horner, Schmidt and McCandless.

Noes: Kauhane, Lyman, Northrup, Baldwin, Brown, Waterhouse, Wright, Rice and Wilcox.

The resolution was lost. This leaves the funding bill on the table, and as it requires ten votes to bring the bill again before the Senate, there will probably be no further discussion of the funding measure at this session.

Senator Holstein's bill to amend the section of the constitution relating to the number of Senators was tabled.

The Senate bill granting land for the Chinese Hospital passed the final reading.

Senator Holstein's bill empowering the Minister of the Interior to grant certificates of election in certain cases passed the second reading.

Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported for the printing committee that House bills Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41, and 42 had been printed.

Rep. Robertson introduced two bills from the judiciary committee amending laws relative to the jurisdiction of district magistrates. Passed first reading and referred to the printing committee.

Consideration of the License Bill resumed.

Upon motion of Rep. Kamaooha the vote upon Section 848 was reconsidered and passed with an amendment.

Section 88, relating to notaries public and agents to take acknowledgments to labor contracts, brought up for consideration.

Rep. Richards was in favor of reducing the license fee of agents to take acknowledgments and notaries public outside of the district of Honolulu on account of the small amount of business done in those places.

Rep. Kamaooha favored striking out the sections relating to agents to take acknowledgments and notaries public.

Rep. Bond said that the matter was one to be carefully considered. He had noticed that Rep. Kamaooha had just voted for a license on the milk business where people had to go to great expense in keeping cows and for other things in connection with the business while immediately afterwards he moved to strike out the sections relating to agents to take acknowledgments and notaries public.

Minister Smith said that a reason-

able annual license should be required of notaries public and agents to take acknowledgments. The outside districts should not be charged a license fee since not much business was done in those places. Minister Smith moved that the license fee of agents to take acknowledgments be placed at \$50 and that the outside districts be stricken out of the section.

Rep. Ryeroff favored making the license fee of agents to take acknowledgments in Honolulu one hundred dollars. They were making a great deal of money and should pay for it.

Rep. Robertson said he was in favor of striking out the whole section. These agents to take acknowledgments and notaries public were in one sense of the word government employees. They stood between the positions of government employees on one side and the lawyers on the other. Neither government employees nor lawyers were required to pay a license fee. Why should those who stood between these two positions be charged a fee?

Minister Smith made a motion that the license for notaries public be made ten dollars in Honolulu and five dollars in the outside districts. This would make quite a little revenue for the government.

Rep. Kamaoaha said that a notary public was a convenience. In the outside districts there was no money in it. If people in these places were to be charged a license fee many of them would be throwing up their jobs and thus the public would suffer from inconvenience.

The two amendments to Section 88, made by Minister Smith, were carried. Several sections were passed and then came on the section referring to tailors. Rep. Robertson wanted to know why they should be singled out from among other industries. There should be some consistency somewhere.

Rep. Bond was of the opinion that districts outside of Honolulu should be charged a high license fee. Honolulu was the place that was making all the money in the line of business referred to.

Rep. Ryeroff did not consider it right to put the license on all the tailors. If licenses could be placed on the large establishments without injustice, all right but he did not think that could be done.

Recommendation of the committee to strike out the section relating to tailors, carried.

Rep. Robertson moved to strike out the section relating to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. Motion was lost.

Rep. Ryeroff moved an amendment to the effect that the wholesale dealers in tobacco be charged a license fee of \$100.

Rep. Mc Bryde said there should be some difference made between retail and wholesale dealers. It was not fair to charge large and small dealers the same.

Rep. Winston moved that the section be deferred until the Minister of Finance should be present.

Rep. Richards moved that the vote be referred to a committee be considered.

Rep. Robertson—it seems to me that this is one of the provisions that the House of Lords up stairs has inserted to grind the poor man down on his very knuckles and to allow the rich man to go free.

Rep. Robertson said the license proposed was unjust and should not be allowed. He moved to amend the section so as to make the annual fee \$250 to "import" thus throwing the burden of the shoulders of the poor man.

Rep. Richards referred to the importation at ports on the islands outside of Honolulu and thought that the section should be referred to a committee to get figures for the use of the House, before further consideration.

Motion to reconsider carried. Section referred to a select committee.

At 12 noon, House adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House called to order at 1:30 p. m. A communication from the Senate announced transmission of Senate Bill No. 27.

Rep. Richards reported House Bill No. 28, printed.

Rep. Winston moved that House Bill No. 25 be referred to the same select committee having Senate Bill No. 9 under consideration. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved to increase the number of Representatives on the select committee to consider House Bill No. 12, from 3 to 5.

Consideration of License Bill resumed.

A motion to add Lihue to the list of places included in Section 168, referring to licenses on vehicles. Carried.

Other sections in regard to vehicles were passed.

Rep. Richards moved to refer all sections remaining after section 118 to the select committee. Carried.

House Bill No. 34, relating to house-breaking, brought up in second reading section by section.

A motion to defer reading of the bill until the appearance of Attorney-General Smith and Rep. Robertson in the House was lost.

Bill passed second reading. Ordered type written.

House Bill No. 35, relating to gross cheat, brought up for consideration and passed second reading. Ordered type written.

Speaker Naone announced the following names on the special committee to consider referred sections of the License Bill: Reps. Robertson, Ryeroff, Kamaoaha, Richards and Winston.

At 4:45 p. m. House adjourned until 9 a. m. this morning.

Sixty-third Day.

SATURDAY, May 9.

Rep. Robertson presented the following minority report on House bills Nos. 15 and 24, relating to the Acts to Mitigate and Unlawful Sexual Intercourse respectively:

"The undersigned, a minority of your select committee to whom were referred House bill No. 19, an Act to repeal the 'Act to Mitigate,' and House bill

No. 24, relating to unlawful sexual intercourse, beg leave to report as follows:

"In regard to Bill No. 19, we agree with the majority of the committee that it should not pass, though for different reasons.

"It seems to be the unanimous opinion of those who were acquainted with the condition of things in Honolulu prior to the passage of the Act to Mitigate, in 1890; of those who have had to do with the execution of the law since then; of those who are mindful of the fact that we have a comparatively large floating male population, composed chiefly of seafaring men, of physicians of experience, of those who are in touch with the ways of the world—in short, of those who know what they are talking about—that the Act to Mitigate has done a good deal to mitigate the evils of prostitution. Remembering that it was never designed to be a moral measure, but only a sanitary one, and appreciating the good it has done, not only for the present generation but for posterity, we are in favor of leaving the statute upon the books, even if it does seem inconsistent to have one statute for the punishment of common prostitutes and another to provide for their health and cleanliness under the semi-protection of the law.

"As to bill No. 24, it seems that it was originally intended to be supplementary to the existing laws on the subject, though the majority of the committee regard it as substantially taking the place of the Act to Mitigate as well as being additional to and cumulative upon other existing laws. Most of this bill covers matters already provided for by laws now in force. Chapters 11 and 13 of the Penal Code provide for the punishment of illegal sexual intercourse in all its forms, from fornication up to rape upon children. There are also laws in force providing for the punishment of common prostitutes, for the examination and treatment, when diseased, of such as are registered, and for their punishment in case of failure to register; laws against the keeping of houses of prostitution; laws for the punishment of lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct, and against indecent exposure, and laws to prohibit libidinous solicitations and procuring; yet all these laws, with more or less modification, are sought to be re-enacted in the bill now before us. If any advantage were to be gained or any improvement made by substituting the proposed Act for the present laws, we would advocate the change, but no advantage is to be gained from multiplying statutes upon the same subject.

"One new provision to be found in this bill is that while requiring a prostitute to report for examination, it provides that if she is found to be diseased she is to be prosecuted for unlawful sexual intercourse, the penalty for which may be imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. The effect of such a provision will be to cause all prostitutes who are diseased to conceal their disease from the authorities and spread it broadcast among the men who patronize them. But the principal innovation is made in Section 3 of the bill. That section provides that when any person, male or female, is believed by any other person to be guilty of unlawful sexual intercourse, he or she may be arrested and subjected to a physical examination, and if it be found that such person has a sexual disease, he or she may be detained until cured, and in addition may be prosecuted for unlawful sexual intercourse and punished as above mentioned.

"It is doubtful whether such a law would be constitutional. Even if it were enacted it is not likely that it would ever be enforced, because it is so absurd and impractical. It leaves too much room for abuse and blackmail. "The fact that unlawful sexual intercourse continues, apparently without abatement, notwithstanding that prohibitory laws have been in force these many years, some of them since the beginning of civilized government here would seem sufficient to convince the most skeptical that it is impossible to stamp out the so-called social evil by legislative enactment.

"The increase in the number of Japanese prostitutes has been mentioned as a serious menace to the morality of the community, but we believe that it is not an unmitigated evil, for it has undoubtedly relieved to a great extent the tremendous pressure which the native women have heretofore had to stand, to the detriment of the Hawaiian race, both physically and morally.

"While we favor the passage of all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws for the protection of the good order and morals of the community, we cannot advise the passage of this bill, no matter how good the intentions of the AMATEUR REFORMERS and the WOULD-BE PARKHURSTS who advocate it may be.

"We therefore recommend that both bills be indefinitely postponed.

"A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
"R. RYEROFF."

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution was made the order of the day for Monday.

House Bill No. 25, relating to the presence of children on public streets during certain hours, taken up for consideration in second reading and passed with recommendations of the committee. Bill ordered type written.

Senate bill No. 21, dealing with corporations, brought up in second reading and passed with amendments.

House bill No. 27, relating to assaults on public officers, brought up in second reading and passed. Bill ordered type written.

Minister Smith announced his intention to introduce an Act relating to quarantine powers. Bill read first time, passed and ordered translated and printed.

In introducing the bill Minister Smith offered an explanation of its intention. The bill looked toward the protection of people here from the ravages of diseases from abroad. According to the quarantine regulations of the United States, made in 1894, that country having recognized the dangers liable to occur from diseases brought by steamers from foreign ports, had inserted a pro-

vision by which all steamers leaving ports with infectious diseases must comply with the United States regulations before their sailing from such ports. Failure to do this simply results in the refusal of admittance of such steamers into port.

Honolulu had had experience with cholera last year. In February it was learned that a very malignant form of cholera had broken out in Japan again. There was constant danger of the disease reaching this port.

With this danger staring the country in the face, the Board of Health had written to the United States Government, asking that Dr. Eldredge, that country's official physician in Japan, be allowed to act for the Hawaiian Islands. The request was granted and good results were made evident almost immediately.

On the same day that the Gaelic arrived in port from Japan and China, a message was received from San Francisco, sent from Japan by Dr. Eldredge by means of a cablegram, telling of the existence of the black plague aboard the Gaelic. Thus warned, the Board of Health was put on its guard.

The bill introduced looked toward appointing a man to see to the interests of the Hawaiian Islands in ports touched by steamers coming to this port from the Orient.

House bill No. 33, relating to perjury and subornation of perjury, passed second reading. Ordered type written.

Under suspension of rules Minister Smith gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery.

House bill No. 40, relating to vagrants and disorderly persons, passed second reading. Ordered type written.

House bill No. 41, relating to assault and battery, passed second reading. Ordered type written.

House bill No. 38, relating to malicious injury, took the same course.

Senate bill No. 37, relating to hospital for infirm and aged Chinese, read first time and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

House bill No. 42, relating to powers of Commissioners of Land, passed second reading. Ordered type written.

At 11:25 a. m. the House adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette master, sailed for San Francisco with a large number of passengers and a full cargo at 4 p. m. Saturday. The Hawaiian band was on the Oceanic wharf and played from 3 o'clock until the departure of the Australia.

COULD NOT BE INSURED.

Why Latimer's Application for a Policy Was Rejected.

Cured Himself of Bright's Disease and Pronounced a "Good Risk"—How He Did It.

(From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.)

Mr. J. H. Latimer is a well-known citizen of Jackson, Mich., residing at 215 Northwest avenue, where he has lived for thirty years.

After suffering four years with a kidney trouble, Mr. Latimer succeeded in effecting a cure. In a spirit of gratitude with the laudable design of benefiting those who might be afflicted as he has been, he prepared the following statement of his case for publication. In it he gives an account of his symptoms and sufferings, and describes the means by which his recovery was wrought. He says:

"In preparing the following statement I am impelled by no desire of notoriety, but by a wish to benefit my fellow-man.

"My age is 45. Something over four years ago I found that I had a kidney trouble. I had pretty wide knowledge of medicine, and thinking I could cure myself, as I had often done before, I used the remedies usually prescribed for the complaint in question, but with little effect, and the symptoms, severe pains in the small of the back, accompanied by frequent spells of dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., gradually increased.

"At this time, with a view of gaining protection for these dependents upon me, I applied for a policy of insurance upon my life. It was found, however, that my health was too much impaired, and after a rigorous examination by the insurance company's physician, my application was rejected. I became thoroughly alarmed, and after trying every remedy that I knew of, without receiving any benefit, I consulted the ablest medical practitioners. Their efforts to check the progress of the disease were not more successful than my own had been, and I gave up in despair.

"While in this condition of mind my attention was drawn to an article in the Industrial News in reference to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The apparent sincerity of the testimonial impressed me and as a last resort I determined to give the remedy a trial. I purchased and used one box of the pills and was then encouraged to continue their use until I had taken eight boxes, when I pronounced myself cured.

"I again applied for a life insurance policy (for three times the amount of my first application) and was this time accepted by the examining physicians and pronounced by them a 'good risk.' I sincerely believe that my life was saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I gladly testify to their efficacy in curing kidney disease."

(Signed) J. H. LATIMER.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore the shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicines.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

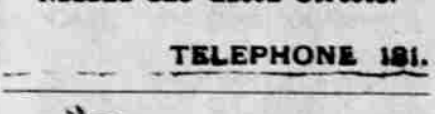
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Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

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(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

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Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

We Are "Holding Our Own"

Against All Competition;

And every day shows us new customers. Seven years in the EXCLUSIVE Shoe business has shown us

HOW TO BUY,

WHERE TO BUY, and

HOW TO SELL

Shoes. The price is PLAINLY MARKED on our goods. All are treated alike. We point with pride to our record and gladly agree to do in the future as we have done in the past—sell only the best goods in the market and at as low prices as will pay us a fair living profit.

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

What Is It?

IS IT

HENRY CLAY,

BOCK & CO.,

LA AFRICANA,

VERA CRUZ,

OWL, or

MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

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Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895. J. W. BERGSTROM, Agent Kroeger Piano. DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Orville Musin Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument. Yours very faithfully, EDWARD SCHAEF, Musin Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM, Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORE

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112, each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDEN and MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,

BUREAU,

WASHSTAND,

TABLE,

TWO CHAIRS,

ROCKER,

—7 PIECES IN ALL.

POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.

These are all new goods.

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We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

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CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

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All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 881.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

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BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world attests its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world attests its inimitable value.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT



Molly did not like The Amazing Marriage, that was evident. She couldn't even finish Lord Ormont, and declined all offers of more "good Meredith."

She had set down her tea cup on an unoffending Atlantic on the library table, and this was indirectly the cause of her outburst, for I had been discussing George Meredith before she came with my sympathetic Emma.

I found it even worse than need be, for I substituted Lord Ormont for Jack's Tribby. Molly was saying, "when he was ready to read it, and even now the memory of Meredith's style sets my teeth on edge."

"Style!" exclaimed Emma. "Why my child, you surely do not read novels for their style? Do you have a preference for Zola and de Maupassant? Do you dress in Butterick's paper patterns because style is necessary in gowns?" Molly saw fit to point as she took a jump of sugar.

"But he puts me with his queer words! He covers up the story. He puts me out of all patience!"

We all laughed. Emma laid her hand on Molly's shoulder and held her at arm's length. "Then try it again some lonely rainy day when you are desperate even to the reading of Lord Ormont. No, begin on Richard Feverel. Read it alone to Jack, and talk over it. You will admire and laugh, and you will criticize, of course, but your voice will break when you read Claire's diary. You will turn away to hide your tears when you finish the book, and you will love it as you do Mill on the Floss."

"Really, quite a sermonette!" laughed Molly. "If I can merely weep over Meredith and not hate him, I am willing to give him one more trial." She walked thoughtfully along the edge of the big ring, turned a sharp corner, then began again.

"To tell the truth, Arthur Freeman saw me reading Lord Ormont. He is counted clever, you know—"

"But it takes force to draw a word of praise from him!" was Emma's quick parenthesis.

"Yes, we call him Sir Cynic, but clever he undoubtedly is," persisted Molly, "and he scoffed at Meredith thusly: 'Always proudest on the point of an epigram, or turning on his searchlight of wit and blinding you, then burying you in his sandstorm of words.' Arthur remarked further that life was too short to spend it thrashing Meredith. At best he would never feed multitudes."

In the corner with its twenty pillows was one called Sibyl and at this point she was heard from:

"Great minds—same channels—same words, even. Pity 'tis 'tis true that George Parsons Lathrop has said much the same thing long since," and she waved her kahili towards the table and the Atlantic.

"You can't mean it! The impostor!" but Molly looked more curious than fierce as she scanned the page before her. "But not all Arthur's words are here, and he holds it as his view, no matter who said it first. And Lathrop evidently sees Meredith's faults too."

"Yes, but he lost his wager on Meredith's popularity. One thing, however, condones his short sightedness to me—he sees resemblances to Shakespeare and Browning, which I found long ago. For the rest, of course we come on pert epigrams, long-windedness, extravagance and gaudy knots of words." Emma looked at Molly absently and grew enthusiastic. "But I love him for his very perversity. He stimulates. Why I could be consoled for a day of fierce neuralgia by a new book of his. I could live to celebrate my centennial cheerfully if George Meredith would publish a new book biennially. Did you ever eat an Educator cracker? Do you know how crisp and nutty it is, and how it makes bone and brain. That is George Meredith. Other novelists have a way like mush; a continued diet of this evolves of us a toothless race."

This was rapid, as Molly remarked, but Emma gave no heed. She was wound up to spin longer.

"His women are his glory. Who else since Shakespeare has such a gallery—Lucy, Diana, Emilia, Rosamond, Lady Charlotte, Amlinta, and Corinthis Jane? They are beautiful, high minded, living creatures, radiant, spontaneous, strong and absolutely real. George Meredith looks out on life with a view that is broad and healthy and unerring. He is the philosopher of modern progress, and its poet. Who is such a wizard of wit? Who has so much gold in his currency of words?"

In her panegyric Emma had forgotten us, I believed. Her chin was resting on her hand, her eyes were fixed on a bit of satsuma above the low book-shelves, and her voice was deep with emotion. She went on:

"Some one calls Richard Feverel 'a live coal from the altar of genius.' It

will not soon burn out, nor Rhoda Fleming, nor Lord Ormont. No, for George Meredith will be one of the immortals. In him I find a personality that holds fast to truth, and in his works the voicing of the universal."

For a moment we said not a word. Then Molly with a great air of meekness took Richard Feverel from my shelf, and went for Jack. We knew that after dinner we could find them busy with "good Meredith."

SIBYL.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

During the past week society circles have been much taken up by the tennis tournament, and hence had but little time for anything else. The evenings at home and the evenings spent pleasantly at the homes of friends have had for the all-absorbing topic the ins and outs of tennis and the various points, good and bad, of the players.

Perhaps Thursday was the most exciting day of the tournament, and so when the people returned to their respective homes and finished their coffee on the lanai or picked up an ukulele to strum a running accompaniment to no particular tune, the first topic to suggest itself was naturally the day's exciting tennis.

In one home the conversation became quite animated and lasted until the steps of a fond mother were heard going back and forth and in and out of different rooms with no particular goal in view, and all this in the dark.

"Do you know I am perfectly weak from yelling today. Why, when the set between Ernest Wodehouse and Charlie Hyde was on I do really believe I jumped as much as Charlie did on the court," said a young lady who had been an interested spectator of the day's tennis.

"By the way, wasn't it funny to see Charlie prepare for a jump and then fail to jump?"

"Yes," said a young gentleman who had just dropped in to relate a few things which he thought might be of interest, "but you didn't see the fun. Will Dickey took off his hat without assistance. Walter Dillingham smashed a ball down the side line which bounded to the rim of Will's hat and frightened him so badly that he pushed the button of his camera too quickly, and the result was a photograph of his escaping hat."

"Oh, dear, I wish tomorrow would come," was the sleepy expression of a sympathizer of the junior members of the P. T. C. "I do want to see Wilder Wight play."

"I wish you would go to bed," retorted the stern sister in an irritated voice. "Tennis was not meant for children."

"What, George, you want him to win? Well, you may go home." And thus what might have proven interesting was cut short by an indiscreet remark.

Yesterday's tennis at the courts of the Pacific Club proved very interesting, especially the match between May Atkinson and May Hart. The result was as follows:

Dr. Smith won over W. Godfrey, Jr., score, 6-3, 6-2.

W. F. Dillingham won over Ernest Wodehouse, score, 6-2, 6-3.

May Hart won over May Atkinson, score, 6-3, 7-5.

The match between Miss Atkinson and Miss Hart was a beautiful one to watch, not alone on account of the graceful movements of the players, but the dexterous handling of the racket. There was none of that striking of balls on the frame of the racket, a thing most aggravating to good players, and each ball was struck full on the racket with good force. The playing of the ladies was done mostly at the base lines, and with but few exceptions the drop stroke was used. The second set was well fought by Miss Atkinson, and the score stood five-all at one time. In the last two games Miss Hart made a final effort and won the set.

Among those present on the grounds during the afternoon were Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. George Carter, Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. W. W. Diamond, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. von Holt, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Mackee, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Freith, Misses Atkinson, Kate McGrew, Panahi Judd, Carter (2), Clara Fuller, Nellie Kitchen, Dowsett, King (2), Young, Captain Watson and officers of the U. S. S. Adams, members of the Beretania and Punahou Tennis Clubs, and a large number of gentlemen friends.

On account of the boat races today the finals have been postponed until Monday afternoon. The doubles will begin Tuesday.

A dinner for the Misses Birnie and Rev. D. P. Birnie was given at the home of President and Mrs. Dole, Emma street, Monday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, Miss Pauahi Judd, George C. Potter and E. P. Dole.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Joliffe at their home in Nuuanu Monday evening. Besides the guests of honor, there were present Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Renjes, Miss Kate McGrew, A. Isenberg and E. Boese.

LATE NEWS FROM MAUI.

Rebellious Sailors of the Leahi Come to Time.

OKOLEHAO MAKER CAPTURED.

Naturalist Perkins Hunting Insects. David Colville Goes to Makaweli. East Maui Seminary to Celebrate 25th Anniversary—News and Notes.

MAUI, May 9.—Four of the six rebellious sailors of the bark Leahi returned to the ship at Kahului Saturday the 2d and sailed for San Francisco. The remaining two continued to obstinate and were fined \$30 and costs by the Wailuku district judge. Captain Johnson employed three Japanese to take the places of the absentees.

At the auction in Wailuku during the 2d inst., M. J. McLane, of Speckelsville, bought the Fred Scholtz blacksmith shop, tools, unexpired lease of land, etc. It is reported that he will shortly open the shop.

By the Claudine of the 2d the following departed for Honolulu: Mrs. A. R. Laws, who has been visiting Makaweli, her former place of residence; Mrs. Damon, who has been a guest at the homes of her uncles, Messrs. E. G. and G. E. Beckwith; Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, who remains in the capital for several weeks, and David Colville, who leaves Paia to take a permanent position at Makaweli, Kauai. Though Mr. Colville has been but a short time on Maui, his departure is greatly regretted by quite a large coterie of Makaweli friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory of San Francisco spent the night of the 4th on Haleakala, and took the Kinai for Hilo and Kilauea.

It was Morris Damon of Honolulu, not his uncle Morris Beckwith of London who played violin solos at the last meeting of the Makaweli Literary Society.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, is camping on Haleakala's slope above Olinda, and is seeking not so much birds as insects. There are some most gorgeous moths near the summit of the mountain.

Mrs. W. L. Graham of Honolulu is the guest of W. C. Crook of Makaweli.

R. I. Moore, the Honolulu dentist, is in Wailuku.

Mrs. Pau of upper Makaweli died on Monday, the 4th of heart's disease.

The Maui Racing Association holds a meeting tonight at the Wailuku court house. To race or not to race on the coming Fourth?—that's the question.

During Thursday, the 7th, deputy sheriff King of Makaweli made another capture of a moonshiner and his outfit in the valley of precipitous Honomann. One moonshiner, two stills, and 10 gallons of okolehao was what he and his two policemen captured.

It is twenty-five years this month since East Maui Seminary was re-opened in the present building. It is planned to celebrate this event at the examination exercises of the school, June seventeenth. All the friends of the Seminary and especially the former pupils are cordially invited to be present.

It is rumored that a dispute over some land was the cause of the assault by Neil upon Judge Kalua.

During Saturday, the 2d, the bark Leahi sailed for San Francisco with 1,830,530 lbs. of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

The schooner W. F. Jewett, Johnson master, will sail (Sunday) with 1,521,000 lbs. of Paia and Hamakua sugar and some hides.

The Mary Dodge and J. D. Talant are now due in Kahului. Weather—Light showers.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.) First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

"Success"

IS THE PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-poli Stone which does not receive into its pores the filth and germs it extracts and which is always the same, no matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is consistent with efficacy. A too rapid filtering does not wholly remove impurities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

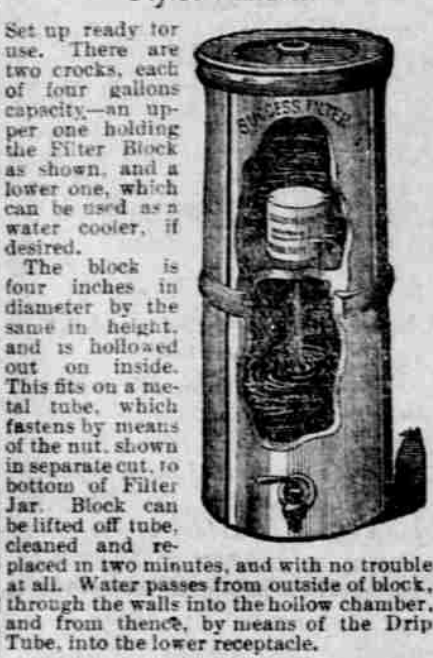
Fifth—The jars being made either of stoneware or porcelain insures water being kept pure and uncontaminated after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who desire an efficient yet low-priced filter, and the finest porcelain, decorated to suit, enables the SUCCESS to accommodate itself to the wants of all in the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

Since introducing the Success Filter, we have sold a large number of them, and they give perfect satisfaction.

This cut shows a sectional view of the STONEWARE FILTER, Styles 1 and 2.



STYLE 1. Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and lower jar, each of four gallons capacity. Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple capacity.)

STYLE 2. Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of E. O. HALL & SON, AGENTS.



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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

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Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance marks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance marks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance marks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance marks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds - 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,013 2 2

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

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Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and

Young Sussex Bulls,

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H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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LIHUE, KAUAI.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896

There was an error in figures in an article upon income tax in Monday's "Advertiser." The limit of exemption of incomes favored by this paper is \$600, not \$500, as printed. With a higher rate of tax the exemption would rise to incomes of \$800.

Anyone who was round on Saturday night would be well satisfied of the need of the curfew bill. The number of young children in and around King street, mixing with some of the worst characters in town, was sufficient evidence of the need of a law upon this subject. An amendment might be made making the hour eight instead of nine. If our legislators want personal information on the subject, they had better pay a visit to the merry-go-round some Saturday night.

The views of Mr. Grinbaum, given in another column, are a practical endorsement of the position taken by the Advertiser on the funding bill. All along it has been clear that the fight made under cover of Senator McCandless' resolution was really a fight to keep up the rate of interest for the next two years. In course of time the Senators will see the error of their ways and will feel sorry that they acted as they did. In the case of Mr. Damon, his action has been patriotic enough. His plans were such that they actually cut into his private business.

AMUSEMENTS.

The lawn tennis playing that has been displayed before the public during the last week has been of a high class character, which would make a show either in the East or in Europe. It speaks well for the energy of the young people that so vigorous a game is carried on in our tropical climate. Most of the players have been born on the Islands, so that there is evidently no deterioration of the stock when brought up here.

All work and no play, as the old adage has it, makes Jack a dull boy, but the play must be healthful or it is to be feared that "Jack" will not improve. Such healthful exercises as baseball, tennis, cricket, boating, yachting, cycling and archery all tend to invigorate and to brace the nerves and clear the brain. All these amusements are practiced here, and those who take up the amusements prove no mean players. Another amusement has just been added to the list, viz: golf. In this the old as well as young can join, and obtain excellent exercise without too violent exertion.

Truly Honolulu is a pleasure loving city and it largely takes its pleasure in a healthy way, long may it continue to do so.

GAMBLING.

The gambling conviction in the court on Friday shows that the police are alive to the situation and do not run in only Chinese. It is very hard to get evidence against the Anglo-Saxon in such matters, and it is only by such careful detective work as was done on this occasion that conviction can be obtained. The police have scored a decided point.

It may be argued that there is very little in a quiet game, but that argument drops to the ground when we all know that two fine young men within a very short time have been not only led astray, but have come to the felon's dock through indulgence in this vice of gambling. Let the police keep up their work in this direction. There are men here who batten on this vice of young men, who lead them on to their inevitable ruin. Such men the law cannot reach as their merits, or rather demerits, deserve; but in a small way they do get their deserts, and there is hope that they have got it in this instance. The fine given by the judge was small, but the law was upheld. When Judge De La Vergne has been longer on the bench he will not be so lenient. The gambling he was dealing with was the very worst type of the vice. It was the type that leads young men to ruin.

"SOCIAL EVIL" STILL RAMPANT.

Members of the House of Representatives have taken it upon themselves to side-track the proposed laws aimed at the "social evil" of Honolulu. This leaves the community to spend another two years watching the evil tendencies at work in the less reputable portions of the city, and wonder what is to be done about it. The present law has been proved to be inadequate to keep the evil within bounds, and it is not pleasant to contemplate what another two years will bring forth. As the legal avenue for partial reform seems to be pretty effectually cut off, about the only thing left now for those who ad-

vocated the change in the law is to begin a canvass among the householders who are renting portions of their buildings to these moral leeches. We know of no more effectual method of at least driving the prostitutes from the public streets. If the low women could be bunched in some out-of-the-way portion of the city something would at least be gained.

It is to be hoped that those who have done such good work in attempting to make the way to reform clear to the legislators will not allow one set-back to stop the movement made toward a proper solution of the problem. To be sure, it is easier to pass a law than it is to touch a private pocketbook, but since passing the law is out of the question, the only thing that remains is to attack along another line. If the people owning houses now occupied by prostitutes will refuse further lease to such tenants, one long advance step will be made. The good people should not forget that the "social evil" is by no means on the decrease, and the efforts to check the increase should not be lessened.

A FIRST-CLASS FRAUD.

The irrepressible N. B. Brackenridge is again to the fore. This time he has turned up at Evansville, Indiana. At that city he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who introduced Brackenridge to his friends. He represented that he owned a sugar plantation twenty-five miles from Honolulu, worth \$200,000, that Representative Robertson was his attorney, that he had just returned from Scotland, where he had been making contracts for sacks, and that he had left Mr. Dillingham in London. (Mr. Dillingham has not been in London since the year 1887.) He engaged the Evansville gentleman at a salary of \$3,000 a year and a house to come out and take charge of his business on the Islands. Then he borrowed money from his friends and skipped to St. Louis.

It is needless to say that Brackenridge is a fraud. This is the second time that knowledge of his having obtained money upon false pretenses has come down to the Islands, and there can be little doubt that he is on a career of systematic swindling. It will be well for newspapers in the States to stop this gentleman's little game by giving him a little notice. Brackenridge was only on the Islands for a few months, but by means of a directory, a retentive memory and a lurid imagination, he appears to have been beating his way pretty comfortably around.

The attention of the Foreign Office is also again called to the case. The Hawaiian Consuls ought to be warned that this man is around, so that they can authoritatively speak of him, should they happen to hear of his whereabouts. Application at the Police Court will supply information that may be of value.

LIQUOR COMMISSION REPORT.

A more conservative document than the majority report of the Liquor Commission could hardly be imagined. In fact it is hard for the average reader to make out why two members of the Commission should have felt called upon to raise objections to propositions which put the laws now on the statute books in such shape that they can be enforced, when about the only point made by the minority is that enforcement of laws is all that is necessary. Whether it is advisable or not to enact such radical measures as the Gothenburg or Dispensary laws, the Commission has set at rest the possibility of discussing such measures on account of the late day at which their report is brought before the Legislature. As the liquor problem is one which entails the consideration of a vast number of wheels within wheels, it is perhaps quite as well that another two years be given for the consideration of the more important details of reforms having a prohibitory tendency. We would suggest that the members of the Commission appointed to continue the investigation of this topic begin their work as soon as possible, so they may have it completed and the results ready to submit to the Legislature before that body convenes in 1898.

Although it seems to be foreordained that a good portion of the work of the Commission is to amount to nothing except as a foundation for the next Commission to build on, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will find time to indorse the recommendation to do away with screens and private entrances to saloons. If the saloon is a legitimate institution, let its business be carried on in the same free and open manner as all other lines of trade. Let the counter at which a man buys his goods be as open to public view as the dry goods counter or the soda fountain stand. There is nothing gained to the community by providing secretive nooks for men to satiate their appetites. The bar-room screen never was and never will be a moral agent.

One of the complaints made by the liquor dealers is that there is a large amount of illicit selling going on, which

suggests a question. How is this liquor obtained for illicit sale? If the liquor dealers will themselves investigate this question, and having decided upon the answer, give their information to the authorities and assist the authorities in stopping the illicit sale, it is safe to say that the dealers will have very little cause for complaint. The liquor dealers claim that they are quite as anxious as the moral reformers are to stop the sale of liquor outside certain legalized channels. Now the way is certainly open to them to prevent, in a measure, this leak, and we trust they will take advantage of the opportunity.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

After all the days spent by the United States Congress in discussing the Cuban situation, any effective expression of friendship for the insurgents who are fighting for liberty appears to be as far distant as it was the day before Congress opened. President Cleveland has given Spain to understand that he is still friendly to the monarchical government, and the Cubans may "whistle" for recognition at his hands. President Cleveland's failure to act is probably due in a measure to influence brought to bear by American plantation owners in Cuba, who have entered suit against Spain for damages done their property by the insurgents. What he will do, however, before November, is quite another question, as the Cuban resolution will undoubtedly be taken into the campaign, and the Democratic managers will be anxious to coin as much political capital as possible before the people go to the polls.

The appointment of General Fitz Hugh Lee to represent the United States in Havana has more or less significance, as indicating President Cleveland's intention to gain an opinion on the situation from a military standpoint. As has been suggested by some Eastern journals, General Lee's mission to Havana is not unlike that of Paramount Blount to this country. Unless Lee goes back on his previous record, he will favor the efforts of the Cubans, if there is a ghost of a show for their success, and he will not sink his own personality into oblivion by coloring his report according to orders, as was the case with Blount.

With the exception that Congressional action has preceded the edict of the President, the Cuban affair occupies much the same position as the Hawaiian question did three years ago. There is no question that the sympathies of the members of Congress and the American people are with the men who have organized the Cuban Republic and are now fighting to obtain recognition and control. President Cleveland has it in his power to aid or injure. It seems hardly possible that he will do the latter, but with "men of destiny" there is no telling what they will do.

By recognition of the Cubans the United States will incur the everlasting hatred of Spain, and the possibility—not probability—of war with that country. Recognition will also assure the success of the Cubans. Inaction on the part of President Cleveland will prolong the Cuban war to a fight for extermination, and there is no telling when it will end. The Cubans are aroused as never before, and with liberal friends in the United States to supply arms, ammunition and men, they will continue their peculiar warfare until their forces are wiped out completely or the business interests of the island join forces with them and throw off the Spanish yoke. The Cubans know, the world knows, that Spanish promises to deal with greater liberality toward the people of the "ever-faithful isle" are not worth the paper they are written on, and with the insurgents the situation has simmered down to a case of liberty or death.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET.

The budget speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the British House of Commons, presented some very interesting figures. The expenditures for the past year had been greater than any year since the last great war, and at the same time the surplus—how a Minister of Finance must lick his lips over a surplus—was the largest that had ever been reported. The expenditures were \$488,820,000, and the surplus was \$21,040,000, which gives an income of about \$509,860,000. The surplus has been used for national defense.

The increase of revenue from tobacco, wine and tea had been very marked. An increase in these articles shows a marked increase in the prosperity of the mechanics and laborers. The increase in the consumption of tea was 10,000,000 pounds for the year. As an offset to the increased consumption of tea, which must be dear to the heart of the prohibitionist, there was an increase of 1,200,000 bottles of champagne over the normal average, and the increase is put down to the credit of the members of the stock exchange and speculators. It is to be hoped that success in dealing in stocks will not de-

moralize any of our stock dealing firms, but Mr. Damon may look for increased revenue, and the California wine growers may yet rejoice, if the precedent of the British stock exchange is to be followed here.

A reduction had been made in the national debt of over \$10,000,000, the largest reduction but one on record; \$500,000,000 of debt had been paid off in thirteen years. A remarkable statement of the Minister was that in the event of war, when the country would have to fight for its life, the reserve was so great that without imposing a penny of taxation a sum of \$1,000,000,000 could be raised for defense, and the debt be no larger than it was in 1857.

Dealing with the future, the estimated expenditure was a little over \$500,000,000, the revenue about \$508,540,000, and the estimated surplus \$8,540,000. This surplus would in part be used to reduce the rate on land from four shillings to one shilling, and a little over two millions of it was to be given to increase the grants for education.

Besides being a matter of interest in the actual figures given, the above shows how a budget can be handled, and it can also be used to show why so full a statement cannot be made here. The thing lies in a nut shell. The Ministers here have not staff enough, and their own time is taken up too much with detail and routine work. The offices of the Government are run with as small a staff as possible, and in some cases with a staff inadequate to the work placed upon them, and the result is that information, such as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has at his beck and call, is very hard to obtain, and frequently can only be obtained after it would not have been of use. Still, it seems possible that, by looking well ahead and keeping well in mind what will be required at the commencement of any Legislature, such information may be ready to the hand of the Minister when required.

THE INCOME TAX.

The advantages of an income tax is that a Minister of Finance can increase or decrease the national income with an almost certain knowledge of how much he will gain or how much he will retrench. It is also a certain guide to the prosperity of a country. Thus, in England in 1854, one penny in the pound income tax produced over one million of revenue; from 1864 to 1876 the net yield was one million and three-quarters for every penny in the pound, while in 1884 it was more than two million for every penny.

The rate of tax under an income tax is variable according to the needs of the country. With us it would vary, probably, every session, or once in two years. With great prosperity a three per cent. rate, which is Mr. Winston's proposition, might be reduced to a two per cent. rate, or if large public works were needed a four per cent. rate might be put on. The higher the rate the larger the exemption should be. Thus, if it is decided that the limit of exemption should be \$300 at the three per cent. rate, if the rate was ever raised to four per cent. the limit of exemption might be made \$400. Mr. Winston's bill is now in the hands of a committee of the House and will be reported on next Friday. The bill will then be fully discussed in all its bearings. It is undoubtedly a popular bill, and acts in the direction that taxation should go. With exemptions not too high and abatements not too low, it will be of advantage to the community and the Ministry.

There may be some doubt in some minds as to the working of an income tax. The property holder may think that he gets doubly taxed. But this is not true in practice, because the income tax will in effect lower the property tax, which has to bear the brunt of the burden now. "The larger the amount raised by the income tax," says a writer on this subject, "the less the amount to be raised by a property tax." Moreover, men who make large incomes now, say anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year—and doubtless some professional incomes exceed this—hardly pay at the present time any taxes at all, unless they put their money into real estate. We will take a successful lawyer or doctor. He hires a house, part of it furnished. He keeps a few horses and a carriage or two, and he makes an income of say \$10,000. All he can be assessed upon is a few trinkets, his horses and his carriages, say \$30 a year in all. If he invests his surplus money in Government bonds at six per cent., he does not pay a cent more taxes. An owner of real estate has to pay on the assessed value of his estate. Mr. Winston's bill would make the \$10,000 man pay \$300 in taxes instead of \$30, as now. It is very plain that if the Minister of Finance had such means of reaching incomes which are not now taxed, he would be able to relieve others who are now taxed unduly.

However, it should be remembered that in taxing incomes, an income from a permanent source should be more heavily taxed than a transient one. A professional man with an income of \$10,000 from his profession is not as well off as one who receives the same amount from bonds. In the former case the income is reduced by life insurance, savings, and so forth, while in the latter the whole may be spent, and on the man's death the income of \$10,000 will still go on. The latter man ought, therefore, to pay a higher rate, and this rate is reached by a light property tax. In such a case there is no double taxation, there is only laying a burden on to shoulders that can bear it.

TAX R. FORM.

Taxing luxuries has been a just and proper use of the taxing power, and they have, in some countries, been progressive taxes. The main idea of such taxation was to exempt the necessities of life and to throw the burden upon luxuries. Pitt was a thorough believer in progressive taxation. Thus, in his scheme for a carriage tax, one carriage was charged \$40; if two were kept, \$40 for the first, \$45 for the second; if three or more, \$40 for the first and \$50 apiece for the others. So in the matter of a tax on servants the same progressive scale of charge was used. In 1785 there was a tax of \$6.25 for one servant, and it mounted up progressively to \$15 apiece where eleven or more servants were kept.

These instances are cited to show how a progressive tax reaching the rich and laying small burdens on the poor can be done. It is the problem of the taxation of this country. We do not want to get increased taxes from the two hundred dollar a year men. If anything we should decrease the amount of taxation on such small incomes. To ask five dollars a year from a small income is far too much; such incomes should escape taxation in toto. But our taxation upon those who have large incomes should be correspondingly great.

Our strong objection to the license bill is its unfairness; the man who has a large income from his profession or trade has to pay just as much as one who is getting little or nothing from it, and this is both unjust and unfair. It is really but a makeshift. It is quite understood that the Minister regards it as but a little stopping of the leak as it were, a mere patching of the financial hull to wait till such time as a sound and complete system of taxation shall be formulated.

Our financial policy needs a complete overhauling. Whatever the Legislature may do this session, and there can be no gainsaying that there have been some good bills proposed—notably Mr. Winston's income tax bill and the funding scheme of the Minister of Finance, still, they have not come forward in the shape of a harmonious whole, but have been, to a certain extent, isolated efforts at solving a difficult question.

There is no doubt but that a system of taxation could be devised for this country which would press less hardly on the small incomes, and would yet yield a national income far in excess of what it is now. It should be the distinct study of Senators and Representatives, after this session is over, to be prepared two years hence with a comprehensive scheme for remodelling the taxes of the country. The House of Representatives may be relied on to do what it can in this direction, but the time of the session is limited, and it is doubtful whether the question can be definitely settled in the period remaining. But a beginning has been made, and a good one, and men's minds are being turned to the question. Once the public is aroused, we can be sure that it will speak at the elections.

REVIEW OF THE FUNDING VOTES.

After the vote of the Senate on the McCandless resolution Friday, we are not disposed to dispute the statement made by one of our worthy legislators, that the refunding proposition has received its quietus for the present session. Consequently, it is interesting if not important to review the history of this measure that has been handled in such an unstatesmanlike manner.

The funding bill was introduced by Minister Damon as one of numerous measures to get the financial obligations of this country into a businesslike condition, to reduce our annual interest account and establish our credit abroad. The bill was referred to a special committee. The committee obtained the views of a few business men who opposed the measure on account of the large discounts and commissions proposed, and also suggested that it would be better to wait two years before attempting such a move. After due time taken for deliberation, the special committee offered a majority report recommending that the measure be tabled.

This was a manifestly unpopular move, and the Senators who voted against the bill saw it. Then it was that Senator McCandless' resolution, "to obtain the sense of the Senate" on a four per cent. loan with three per

cent. discount and two per cent. commission, came to the front as a peace offering to soften the raw edge of criticism following the hasty and ill-advised action. No one with half an eye to business administration could expect the Executive to attempt to refund on the conditions named. The supporters of the resolution had no proof to offer that the national loan could be refunded on those conditions. They stated that it could be done, and that was the end of it. The Executive would have displayed the height of imbecility to accept simply a "say so" that was not backed up by good United States gold coin or its equivalent.

As proof of the fact that a fair proportion of the Senate is in favor of refunding, the McCandless resolution was voted down. Then it was found that the requisite number of votes could not be obtained to take the funding bill from the table. In hopes that some compromise might be reached to save the Senate from the reproach consequent to killing such a popular measure as the refunding bill, the McCandless resolution was again taken up, and failing in the compromise, again voted down—and the funding bill continues to repose on the table.

Whatever defects there may have been in the funding bill as it was introduced they have been shadowed into insignificance by the manner in which the bill was handled. The bill was certainly of sufficient importance to have been given the dignity of a Senate caucus. Judging from the vote which tabled the bill, and later votes on the McCandless resolution, it is quite evident that some of the Senators didn't realize what they were doing when the majority report was accepted. Even now it is rumored over very good authority that if Senator Baldwin's amendment to the resolution had been five per cent. instead of eight it would have been accepted. But this was not discovered until the Senate had adjourned for the day. In fact, the history of the bill during its life in the Senate has been notable for the large number of instances where the forethoughts have come afterwards, which reminds one of the request made in the House that a vote be reconsidered so that the members could find out what they had voted for.

With the funding bill the discussion at the open meeting of the Finance Committee seems to have shaped the destiny of the measure more than anything that was said in the Senate. The men who wanted the bill tabled got in their work, and those who had not formed positive opinions awoke too late to save the bill. Hence it is that to the Senate and the Senate alone is due the continuance of the fat six per cent. interest which Hawaii is paying its bondholders.

JOURNALISTIC ART.

C. D. Gibson, the great illustrator of Life, has been giving his views upon illustration to the London Sketch. Mr. Gibson was asked whether he was satisfied with the accuracy of reproduction in the printing of his work in Life. The question was put because Mr. Du Maurier has always bitterly complained about the reproductions of his drawings in Punch, and if memory serves, John Leech used to make the same complaint. Mr. Gibson replied: "For my part, I have no complaint of the kind to make; but I can readily understand the complaint of an artist whose work is reproduced by so barbarous a method as wood engraving. Surely, even an old fashioned paper should be abreast of the times in the matter of reproduction. Wood engraving, for journalistic purposes, takes one back into the dark ages of art."

The above, coming from so experienced a man as Gibson, is a valuable expression of opinion. Not only is the wit of the London Punch antiquated, but its methods of reproduction are absurdly antiquated. The artists upon the Punch are in most cases excellent men. Du Maurier and Tenniel, and in a past time Leech, have had the keen eye and the ready hand to represent life as it is or to portray its graces, but they have never had a chance of showing the public what they really can do, save when they put their originals on exhibition.

It is noticeable, however, that an improvement is coming over the methods of reproduction, and that many of the younger English papers are giving us work which compares favorably with that done in the United States and in Germany. It takes a long time in an old country to establish new methods, so we may expect to see Du Maurier murdered by the wood engraver till he drops into his grave.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmount, Ill., says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SENATE AND LIQUOR.

Reports Received from Liquor Commission.

McCANDLESS AND THE FISHERMEN

Amending the Constitution—Rep. Robertson Still Looking After Penal Code—The Curfew Bill Passed Third Reading—Practice of Medicine, Etc.

Sixty-third Day.

MONDAY, May 11.

After the opening exercises President Wilder presented the report of the Special Liquor Commission appointed by the President. The report was received and ordered printed.

Senator Lyman, from the Public Lands Committee, reported favorably on the bill relating to a permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park. The same committee also reported on the petition of E. P. Low and R. R. Hind regarding relief from taxes on land at Kukaia. The committee find that the statements of the petitioners are correct, but as the land was bought at public auction, they cannot recommend that the petition be granted. The report was adopted.

Senator Lyman gave notice of a bill to provide for the extension of certain streets of Hilo.

Senate bill to provide for a polling place in only one precinct in cases where there is only one candidate. The constitutionality of this measure being questioned, it was referred to the Attorney General.

The joint resolution on the Great Seal of the Republic was received and referred back.

Senate bill No. 34, relating to fisheries, came up for third reading. Senator McCandless moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, as it worked a hardship on the poor people. He did not believe in hedging about the sea and all that is therein to a few people.

Senator Rice said the measure was to protect the natives against the inroads made on their fishing industry by the Chinese and Japanese.

Senator Baldwin was not entirely in sympathy with the bill. He thought better move would be to place a limit on the size of the fish taken from the water.

Senator McCandless' motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

Senate bill No. 35, providing for the permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park, came up on second reading and was taken up section by section. Opposition arose to those sections of the bill which provides for the Park Commissioners renting portions of the park to parties who will charge admission fee for public entertainments. Minister Damon said if the country was to have a park, let it have a free park, if a race course, then let it have a race course, but he was opposed to combining the two in the manner proposed. Mr. Damon favored a free park and cited instances where a free race course in a free park had proven successful.

The two sections touching on this point were deferred until absent members of the Senate could be consulted. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of certified copy of the report of the Minister of Finance; also the adopted report of the Senate Committee on Finance, relating to expenses of the cholera epidemic.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee that House Bills Nos. 29, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 41 had been typewritten; also House Bills Nos. 33 and 36 printed.

Rep. Hala asked to be excused from acting on the Select Committee to whom was referred the tax law. His reason was that all the other members of the committee were foreigners who understood English but not Hawaiian. Unfortunately he was not conversant with the English language and could understand none of the doings of the committee.

House Bills Nos. 19 and 24 were deferred until the arrival of Rep. Robertson.

Proposed amendment to the Article 63 of the Constitution brought up in second reading and passed unanimously. Ordered typewritten and read third time when reported on by the committee as ready.

House Bills Nos. 34, 35, 37, 38 and 41, proposed amendments to the Penal Code, taken up in third reading in the order named and passed unanimously.

House Bill No. 29, relating to the presence of the children upon the streets within certain hours, read third time and passed unanimously.

Under suspension of rules Minister Smith introduced his act relating to the regulation of medicine and surgery, the purpose being to provide for a Board of Medical Inspectors before whom applicants for licenses to practice shall have to appear for examination for proper qualifications. Read first time by title, passed and referred to the Printing Committee.

House Bill No. 19, entitled "An act to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution" and House Bill No. 24, entitled "An act relating to unlawful sexual intercourse, and to provide remedies for the evils arising therefrom," taken up for consideration.

The recommendation of the committee to indefinitely postpone Bill No. 19 was adopted.

Rep. Kamaoia moved that the minority report on House Bill No. 24 be considered. It was adopted then there would be no waste of time in considering the bill section by section.

Rep. Hanana wanted the bill read section by section but his motion did not prevail.

The minority report to indefinitely postpone was to be put to vote and adopted with a show of 11 to 3 hands.

Rep. Kamaoia playfully moved for a reconsideration of the vote and the same three hands went up, so the motion was lost.

House Bill No. 33, relating to procedure in actions of condemnation under the right of eminent domain, passed second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill No. 36, relating to parks, public squares, etc., passed second reading and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The reports of the Senate Committee and the Minister of Finance were brought up for consideration and referred to the Finance Committee.

Speaker Naone appointed Rep. Richards in place of Rep. Hala to serve on the select committee appointed to consider the tax bill.

At 11:30 House adjourned until 10 a. m. Tuesday.

ON NATIONAL FINANCE.

View of Funding Bill by Prominent Financier.

M. S. Grinbaum, who has just arrived from the coast, is a gentleman who has large interests here and naturally takes a great interest in all matters of finance.

In course of a conversation Mr. Grinbaum said that he was very much pleased with the action of the Government and its disinterested financial policy. Mr. Damon's plan for reducing the interest on the debt he considered an essentially good one. It worked for the good of the poorer and middle class taxpayers, whose interests it was necessary and right that a Government should consider, the wealthy being able to take care of themselves. If a Government can reduce its rate of interest it can in time afford to reduce its taxes.

Considering the resources of this country, the Government should not pay a higher rate than five per cent., and it ought not to be at all difficult to obtain that rate.

Lowering the rate of interest would have an excellent effect upon Hawaiian credit abroad. Mr. Grinbaum pointed out the self-evident proposition that the lower the rate of interest the better the financial standing of the country, and the fact that the rate had been lowered would naturally make capital look into investments in this country.

All this was foreshadowed in the funding bill of the Minister of Finance, which the "big eight" tabled so unceremoniously. That the bondholders would naturally strive to keep up the six per cent. rate was self-evident to the gentleman talked with. He said all mankind was as a rule selfish, and very naturally those here who were in a position or would be in a position to buy bonds made a fight to keep up the rate of interest.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Program for the Meeting on May 20, 21 and 22 Adopted.

The Medical Association of Hawaii will meet in Honolulu on May 20, 21 and 22, 1896. Following is the program as adopted by the executive committee at a meeting held in the office of Dr. McGrew last night:

FIRST DAY.

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Annual address of the President.
4. Reports of the secretary, executive and other committees.
5. Reading of constitution and by-laws and code of ethics of the American Medical Association.
6. Reading of applications for membership.
7. Motions and resolutions.
8. Election of members.
9. Election of officers.
10. Miscellaneous business.

Afternoon Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Evening Session—Exhibition of patients and pathological specimens.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Afternoon Session—Visit to hospitals and other medical institutes of the city.

THIRD DAY.

Morning Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Afternoon Session—Visit to hospitals and other medical institutes of the city.

RACES TALKED OF.

Want Them July 4—Superiority of Australian Boats.

Efforts are being made by an honorary member of the Healani Club to arrange a series of races for July 4th. He believes that the Healani boys under more favorable conditions could win any race in which they would row against the Myrtles.

In a conversation yesterday, Ruby Dexter said he would have to decline, owing to the training necessary for the bicycle races June 11, and the probability of the twenty-five mile relay race coming off July 4th.

The ease with which the shells glided over the water on Saturday speaks well for the Australian made racing boats. Certainly no prettier or better made shells ever entered a harbor. In connection with this it may be said that James Stanbury, champion sculler of the world, will use a shell of the same make in his race with "Wag" Harding, which takes place in England July 13.

MORE OKOLEHAO SEIZED.

Manoa Native Caught in the Act of Distilling Liquor.

Detective Kaapa and others made a raid on the distillery of J. E. Keama in Manoa valley. Wednesday afternoon, and succeeded in catching the moonshiner in the act of distilling okolehao.

The spot chosen by Keama as a place for him to carry on his unlawful business was in the banana patch of a Chinaman about a half mile away from Manoa Church, on the Waikiki side. Keama was very much surprised at being ferreted out, and will be might

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Bakers and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

be, for he has been engaged in the distillery business for a long time without having been brought to justice. Probably the natives in Manoa will be very sorry that Keama has been arrested, as it is said they have been in the habit of getting their okolehao from him. The sparklin water of Manoa has never been sufficient to quench their thirst. Keama's trial will take place Monday morning.

ENTHUSIASM WANTED.

Valuable Paper Read by a Kauai Teacher.

MUST BE MUCH INTERESTED.

Need of Educational Books—Small Salaries Should Not Stand in the Way—Loyalty a Virtue—Benefits in Attending Teachers' Meetings, Etc.

The following paper on the The Need of Enthusiasm Among Teachers was read before the Kauai Teachers Association by Mrs. Kelsey, first assistant at Hanalei.

The common use of the word "enthusiasm" is not a wise one. Too often we say that such a person has a great deal of enthusiasm when in reality, we mean that he is affected by a sudden excitement.

We are coming to give the word a spasmodic cast which is unworthy of it. If we think of it as a matter of principle, steadily maintained with a continuous interest in that which the principle represents, we shall come nearer a true meaning of the word.

In teaching as in everything else a man must employ his mind, if he would be successful. If he has not sufficient interest in his work to keep him in the way of progress he would do the schools a service by retiring. Not only should he keep glowing in himself a vital interest in his work and his pupils, but it is his business to inspire in the latter a corresponding interest. Mere imitation lacks life.

Not long since I asked a Seattle teacher, who has been ten years in the work, if she did not enjoy watching for progress and development in her pupils. "Oh," said she, "I never think of that. I work for the money that it is in it."

In a country where so many demands are made upon a teacher, such an answer might simply mean, "I am utterly weary," but in this land of short school hours, light requirements and generous holidays, it would represent lazy, unprincipled selfishness.

We are so isolated from external influences of an educational nature that we need to maintain a conscientiously high standard of excellence for ourselves. To gain these suggestions, two methods are open to us. First, the study of educational books and periodicals. Secondly, attendance upon the teachers' meetings and conventions. In regard to the first, the obstacle lying foremost in the path of some of us is expense. Books are expensive of themselves and the cost of getting them here, even the cost of sending the money to pay for them is not slight.

In spite then of our small salaries I believe that it is economy for every teacher to take regularly two or three educational periodicals, handbooks on methods of government, of teaching, of moral influences and vital growth and development of pupils, should be accumulated gradually, and studied carefully. Good sense and good judgment are necessary in the adoption of new methods. Adjustment to conditions should be thought out carefully and preparation of ourselves made thoroughly, or the work will end in one burst of enthusiasm, which has no foundation on which to rest. Spurts of this sort are as injurious to the school as a careless continuance in one groove.

Many projects which may be carried into effect in England or America with much profit are worse than useless here. Intelligent comparisons of conditions should be made in adopting new methods. We should study the present and probable future of our pupils, and here more than in most countries the question of utility needs consideration. So short the time at school, so inert the intellects of our pupils, it is worse than useless to lumber up our

daily programs with non-essentials. The most we can do is to keep informed as to the best methods of teaching those things that must be taught. Aids of all kinds should be brought into requisition as much as possible. If one intends to continue teaching, they are the best possible investments.

The second method of gaining help from outsiders is attendance at teachers' meetings and conventions. It has long been acknowledged that a teacher can do much more effective work if associated with other teachers in frequent conference. Especially here, where our difficulties are so similar and our limitations so narrow, do we need to get all possible inspiration and enlightenment from mutual interchange of thought, plan and method of work. What was my surprise last year to hear the secretary announce the absence of nearly half the members of this association!

Every one of us needs to be present, not only, but actively, present, at every one of our meetings. Our ideas need a thorough overhauling, shaking up and airing at least once a year, to keep them from "rigor mortis." Then the majority of us need the sociability incident to these meetings. We cannot afford to be hermit crabs, shutting out all contact with others. No mortal can live a healthful, fully developed life who denies himself the companionship of his fellow mortals.

Loyalty to one's calling is a virtue, and like all other virtues, may be carried to an excess so great as to become a positive wrong. As, for instance, those strictures laid upon members of trades unions which are harmful to the men themselves and work serious injury to the public. While the original intent of the trades unions is a noble one, these limitations are extreme. So, while I believe that to a limited extent we should think of and study for the coming school term during our vacations, to spend six weeks out of the time we need for rest and change in study in a summer school would be an injury to our schools in many ways, especially if Honolulu were chosen as a permanent meeting place. If we did not become monomaniacs, wreaking the vengeance of exhausted nature on long-suffering schools in spasmodic attempts to put in practice all we crammed in the six weeks, we should soon become physical wrecks.

It is an indisputable fact that we see too little of the heads of the Educational Department, and too infrequently have the opportunity of learning from educational authorities by word of mouth. Still, a rational enthusiasm would hardly lead anyone to spend the most of his time for rest, in an unhealthy location, during the hottest part of the year, even could Pestalozzi, Comenius and all the other worthies be resuscitated for his particular benefit. For my own part, I would rather vote for a two weeks' convention, to be held now on one island, now on another, with preference given to those places offering the best inducements. Of course we could not take a full normal course in that time, but we should be better able to assimilate an adjunct to our work any new thoughts we may receive, in the time of rest to follow, than we should if we came physically unrefreshed back to our work after six weeks of cramming.

LAST SAD RITES.

Remains of C. R. McVeigh Laid at Rest.

A large number of friends of the late C. R. McVeigh attended his funeral at his late residence yesterday afternoon. The remains were encased in a handsome casket and an abundance of flowers had been sent from friends. The casket in which Mr. McVeigh was held by the community was everywhere manifest. The pallbearers were Thomas Krouse, Willie Lishman, Louis Marks, A. W. Keech, C. A. Peacock, F. L. Stolz and Theo. Hoffman. The interment was at Nuanu Cemetery.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Letters from Kapapala Ranch report no change in the condition of Mokua-we-we.

The office for registration until July 1 is at the Tax Assessor's office in the Judiciary building.

Commissioner Marsden shipped a lot of lady birds to Kauai yesterday to feed on blights on that island.

The birthday anniversary of H. B. M. Victoria will be celebrated by the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club at Independence Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Von Grave-meyer, of Hamoa, Maui, arrived by the Claudine Sunday morning and are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Officer Melanthy has been promoted to the office of senior turnkey at the police station, made vacant by the promotion of Harry Evans. V. J. Faggaros, formerly custom house inspector, has been appointed second turnkey.

Wilfred Burns, of the Price & Burns Hawaiian Circus, is having an addition put to the tent, also a portable stage built, 12x20 feet, in order to enable the comedians brought by Prof. Price from the coast to put on their specialties and comedies in the latest American style.

By the Mokohi, Sunday morning, Deputy Marshal Hitchcock received a fine pair of mountain deer, which he prizes very highly on account of their being able to make noises similar to goats. He was also lucky enough to receive a fine Waterford colt, a little off color, but still in line.

Commissioner Marsden is anxious to receive installments of Japanese beetles. When there is a sufficient number inoculated they will be returned to the persons who deliver him the healthy ones. In this way, if the inoculation proves a success, he hopes to rid the country of the pest. There are no diseased beetles for distribution, nor will there be until a sufficient number have been sent to the Commissioner for treatment.

OUR LIQUOR COMMISSION

Present Very Conservative Report to Legislature.

AN INCREASED DUTY ON SAKI.

Able and Von Holt Offer Minority Report—Think there is Enough Law Already—Enforcement is Needed. Radical Measures Not Advisable.

The Liquor Commission created by virtue of a joint resolution passed at the special session of the Legislature presented its voluminous report to the Senate Monday morning. The report reviews liquor legislation of other countries, and also gives the suggestions offered by various organizations and individuals. Two Acts accompany the majority report, one to increase the duty on saki and the other amending the present laws to coincide with the recommendations made.

The recommendations of the majority report are as follows:

Your Commission feel that on many accounts radical changes at the present time are inexpedient, and that the adoption of either the Gothenburg or Dispensary system complete, as developed and working in the countries of their origin, would not suit conditions in Hawaii. If it were possible to introduce either plan, it must be with modifications suited to our mixed population. Such modifications can be made only after a careful study and consultation. And sufficient time has not elapsed since it was possible to get digests of the systems before the Commission for such work. No such plan has been prepared, and your Commission is not therefore ready to recommend any definite, entire and absolute change from that now in vogue.

There are certain minor changes which, however, appear both feasible and in line with restriction of the evil to be remedied.

Saloons should be decreased in number, not be opened earlier than 6:30 a. m., not be opened at all on Sundays, holidays or any general or other election day, and always close on the order of the Marshal when occasion requires. They should communicate with a public street directly, and any secret or unusual avenue of approach should be visited with severe penalties, and screens shutting them from the view of the street should be abolished, and all games and music should be prohibited.

The law providing for a "dealer's license" should be so changed as to permit of sales for medicinal purposes, upon the prescription of a licensed physician.

At the same time the laws regarding illicit selling should be made more stringent. As an inducement for information, a large proportion of the fine might be paid over to informers. Proof of illicit dealing should be made easier and therefore more of the burden of proof might be placed on the defendant.

As the nature of saki and similar products of grains appears to be more injurious than liquors made from the grape, their importation might be prohibited for that reason, or very heavy duties be imposed to the relief of the wines made from grapes. The question of such liquor containing deleterious ingredients seems to be an open one. It is not improbable that their cheapness, permitting an inordinate use, is the cause of trouble, not inherent badness, and a heavy duty would then seem to be the proper course. Putting a heavier import duty upon such liquors should also satisfy the grape growers of California, whose complaint that they were not getting the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty has been considered by the Commission. For the protection of the liquor dealers who pay license to the Government for the purpose of carrying on the business in a legitimate way, as well as for the best interest of the public as a whole, we would ask that the proper department be made to execute more fully the statutes now on the books relating to the whole liquor trade.

A careful study of both the Gothenburg and Dispensary systems leads your Commission to the conclusion that through one of them, probably the latter, the solution of the question of how to remedy the evils of the drunk habit, covered by the resolution, and we recommend the adoption of the principles there involved. For the purpose of preparing a system for this country, we do therefore recommend the continuation of the work placed upon us, by the appointment of a Commission to report to the Legislature of 1898.

Your Commission herewith submit proposed Acts to carry out their recommendations, and a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a Commission to continue the work suggested. God save the Republic.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,
F. S. LYMAN,
E. C. BOND,
F. J. LOWRY,
JAMES DAVIS.

L. C. Ables and H. M. von Holt offer a minority report, in which they express doubts as to the constitutionality of the Acts proposed by the other members of the Commission. They consider the present laws, if enforced, sufficient to prevent the illicit sale of liquor, and object to "encumbering our codes with theoretical laws which upon their face are impracticable and therefore never carried out." They are inclined to advocate more licenses for outside districts, and draw attention to the fact that no word of complaint has been brought before the Commission in regard to the legitimate liquor interests and saloons. "The complaints have all been of the lack of protection to such

legitimate interests by the non-enforcement of existing laws." "While approving of the theory of early closing," the minority say, "we doubt if the practice would have the desired effect. That the consumption of liquors will be lessened or that drunkennes will be less prevalent, because of the shortening of the hours, is one upon which there may be an honest difference of opinion. That the early closing of saloons will very much increase the illicit sale of liquors cannot be gainsayed." The minority heartily indorse the sentiment of the majority as to the inadvisability of adopting either the Gothenburg or Dispensary systems.

The Circuit Court.

The assumption case of William Kula vs. Ahiena, administrator, has been on trial since Friday morning. Hartwell, Thurston and Stanley, attorneys for the plaintiff, in suit of Rudolph Spreckels vs. W. M. Gifford, have filed a motion for fixing a time for taxation of costs therein.



Miss Katie Rosenkrantz
Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores appeared on my face and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's

Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed. I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well."

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c. HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

A Revolution

IN

PLOWING

"THE SECRETARY"

Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIR: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

Yours truly,
JAMES MOORE.

ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

Pacific Hardware Company

Limited.

OFF FOR JUNE RACES.

Good String of Horses From Spalding Stables.

KAUAI TO BE WELL REPRESENTED

Colonel Spalding May be on Hand. Social Views of Garden Isle—Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild Entertain—Narrow Escape for the James Makee.

KEALIA (Kauai), May 9.—Interest in Kealia and Kapaa circles seems to be centered upon the coming races to be held at Honolulu on June 11th, presumably owing to the fact that Col. Z. S. Spalding will enter a number of his celebrated thoroughbreds from his Kealia stables to take part in some of the events of the day.

The following noble animals were shipped to Honolulu per James Makee on May 7th. Cal Leonard, the genial trainer and rider, so well and favorably known to all prominent lovers of fine horses throughout California and the Hawaiian Islands, has them in charge: Duke of Norfolk, out of Rosita, by Kealia, foaled June 2d, 1888; Ballotta, out of Ballotta, by Kealia, foaled May 15th, 1889; Amethyst, out of Amandine, by Kealia, foaled June 4th, 1890; Amaranth out of Amandine by Kealia, foaled June 1st, 1891; Defender out of Amandine, by Kealia, foaled May 4, 1893.

The pedigrees are as follows: Rosita, dam Rivulet by Rivoli, bred by Governor Leland Stanford of California; Ballotta, sired by Norfolk, dam Ada C. by Revenue, bred by Theo. Winters, Rancho del Rio, California; Amandine, sired by Flood, dam Lady Amada by Imp. Hurrah; Kealia, dam Nova Zembla by Norfolk, bred by Governor Leland Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and child and Mrs. Morton's sister, Miss Maud Auld, of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fairchild at Kealia. The ladies were formerly school mates at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Fairchild gave a poi supper and luau in honor of her guests last week at "Homaikawa." Col. Z. S. Spalding's former summer residence. In addition to the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and Misses Ehrmine Morton and Maud Auld, there were present Colonel R. C. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Makee, Mr. and Mrs. John Toms, and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, Judge and Mrs. Chas. Blake, Mr. Blake, Mrs. L. K. Davis, Miss Alma Davis, Miss Gertrude Toms, Leicester Toms, S. G. O. King, W. G. Smith, Ralph Pearson, Dr. John Weddick and others.

In the absence of his wife, Mr. S. G. O. King entertained a number of his friends at a luncheon the other day, which was quite a "chick" affair. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and Miss Maud Auld were the guests of honor.

Mrs. William Eassie returned to her home at Kealia last Tuesday, after a protracted visit to the coast.

Mrs. R. C. Spalding is sadly missed by her many Kealia friends. Mrs. Spalding has been visiting in Honolulu, accompanied by her son, J. S. B. Spalding, who returns to San Francisco by the Australia of the 9th. Mrs. Spalding is expected home next week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Toms of Kapaa left rather suddenly for Honolulu this week, having been called to the bedside of their son-in-law, C. R. McVeigh.

TOUCHED FOR THIRTY.

N. B. Brakenridge Finds Another Angel.

LITTLE LATE WITH REMITTANCE.

Buys Plows for Castle & Cooke—Talks of Plantations and Dock—Will Start Sugar Bag Manufacture—From Evansville (Indiana), to St. Louis

N. B. Brakenridge, of whom this paper has had several interesting articles, has been heard from again, and by this time, unless there has been some delay in the mails, the people from whom Mr. Brakenridge has bought enough goods to start a colony have heard from Honolulu that the young man's vast plantations are a delusion and a snare, and that he is not to be relied upon as a buyer.

The sleek individual has transferred his base of assault from Louisiana to Indiana, and before this reaches his eye he may be buying mines in Alaska.

The latest intelligence is that he is doing some of the people in the Hoosier State, and Mr. Gavitt, who is an especial agent of the United States treasury, was gulled to the extent of thirty dollars on the strength of his obtaining a position on Mr. Brakenridge's plantation in Hawaii. From these last advices Mr. Dillingham may awake some morning and find three or four hundred thousand sugar sacks on his depot platform and not know where they came from until he is presented with a draft for his acceptance.

It was said last night that he had ordered in Evansville, Indiana, several thousand dollars' worth of goods for another firm here. Following is a copy of Mr. Gavitt's letter to Messrs. Castle & Cooke:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 24, 1896. Castle & Cooke, Honolulu, H. I.:

Gentlemen:—The contents of this letter may not interest you, but it does several in this city, and I will endeavor to be brief in stating facts and objects desired. March 28th there arrived here a man who registered as N. B. Brakenridge, Honolulu—about 6 feet tall,

weighing about 165 pounds, left eye crossed; second finger on left hand had nail damaged; was inclined to be sandy complexioned; no beard or mustache, but latter was red when permitted to grow. He had a valuable map of the Islands, passport dated December, 1895, and certificate of citizenship numbered between 190 and 200 (I have forgotten the exact number). Claimed to own a sugar plantation twenty-five miles from your city, with telephone connection, and a stockholder in your company; was on leper island with Kate Field, December 1, 1895. Named Alex Robertson of your city as his attorney; claimed to be worth \$200,000; interested in a dock, figuring on manufacturing sacks for rice and sugar; visits Calcutta, India, once a year, making contracts for sacks; just came from Scotland with samples of sacks; left Mr. Dillingham in London; received figures here on plows for your firm amounting to \$1,900. His trunk contained clothing such as is used in your climate; knew everyone on your island. I have not the slightest doubt but what he has an extensive acquaintance there. Had with him the Commercial Advertiser dated December 9th, 1895, and letters addressed to him while on the Islands on the subject of manufacturing rice and

SIX SECONDS TO SPARE

Myrtles Win Senior and Junior Races.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN TAKEN ILL.

Accidents to Healanis Prevent Better Time—Junior Myrtles Make Course in 10:21, Seniors in 10:03—Large Crowd Present—Feasting at Night.

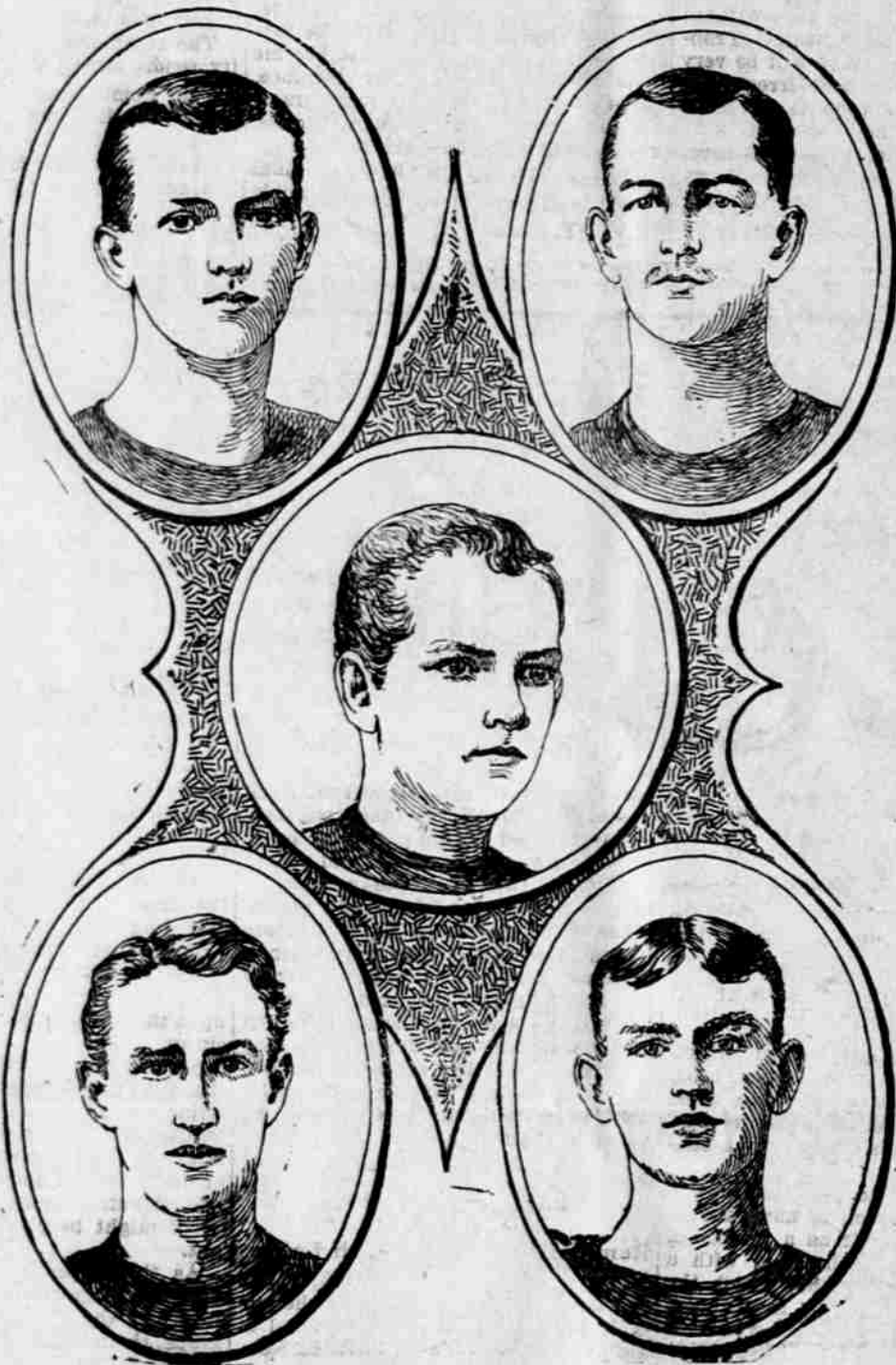
Fourteen carloads of people were taken to the Peninsula on Saturday to witness the races between the Junior and Senior crews of the Healanis and Myrtle Boat Clubs. The 9:15 train took down a goodly number of Peninsula residents bent upon a two days' rest at their seaside homes, and incidentally taking

The Myrtle shell was resting on trusses outside the house, and while identical with the Healanis' in build, was not as well groomed as the latter. If the polish was there it was dimmed in the shade of the awning which hung overhead.

Shortly after the crowd began to gather, the steam launch from the Adams, Lieutenant Lasher in command, with Luther Wilcox as pilot, and three yachts came up the harbor. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze and the little launch stuck her nose through the white caps with all the assurance imaginable. When she reached the dock the curious ones surged in that direction to inquire as to the voyage down.

At 2:30 Captain Carter and a party of ladies sailed away toward the starting point. The crews of the racers leave their lady friends now and go to quarters to dress for action. Fifteen minutes later the order is given to pack the shell from the house to the water.

The Juniors were to have the first whack. They were evenly matched and the Healanis crew felt that the race was as much theirs as the Myrtle's. If they were nervous any time before the start it left them when they were seated in the shell and their hands grasped the oars. Above and about them there



OLAF SORENSON, Stroke. HENRY GILES. GEO. ANGUS. ARTHUR GILES, Coxswain. TOM KING. WINNERS OF THE SENIOR RACE.

sugar bags. I met him soon after his arrival and found him full of interest and mystery. He finally sprung the old story of waiting for remittances and his anxiety to reach San Francisco to get ship. He quietly went to a friend of mine, April 10th, and implored him to stand for his board bill, \$30, and secure him transportation to St. Louis, where he would raise money and remit at once, etc. He wrote me from St. Louis on the 12th that he would leave at once for the coast and that he had made arrangements for the money to be forwarded. It never came, and no other word from Mr. Brakenridge from Honolulu. He had me under contract to go there to take charge of his business for \$3,000 per year and house rent, which on account of health I was glad to do.

Of course it looks as if Mr. B. is a fraud, and we would like very much to locate him. He may never return to your Islands, for some reason, although I know he would like to; but that this party must be well known in your city by the name given or some other I have no doubt.

I would like to know his relatives in this country or your city and his probable correspondents. In other words, I want any information that would aid me to locate him.

The amount he beat people for is small, but I introduced him to our best people, and I feel badly over his brutal action. I was terribly deceived in him in return for my kindness. He knew very well I would want to locate on your Islands, and it seems as if he has taken a dirty advantage of a treatment given him by gentlemen.

I hope I am not asking too much when I ask for such information as you may secure at an early date. I would be glad to serve you. Yours truly,

WILLIAM GAVITT.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

in the races, but the bulk of the crowd went down with the crews at 1:45.

Mr. Torbert, of the Myrtle Club, took an early start because he wanted to see if the shell was in condition for a race; he would leave nothing to men who were employed. When he left the train at the station he had three lengths of boat board across his shoulders. A half hour later he was sawing them out to fit the gunwale of the shell, to act as a break-water in case the harbor was rough.

Healanis was not represented in the morning, and the preparation of the boat was left to Dan, the boatman, and a Portuguese cabinet maker who thoroughly understands how to polish wood.

Life around the training quarters was dead until just before noon, when a bunch of yachts came sailing into the harbor in a stiff breeze, the Hawaii leading with the Kaialani so close aft that they looked like one schooner-rigged yacht. Johnson's yacht, "Skowhegan," and the Spray, with Captain Pat Curtis at the tiller, were close enough to the others for the crews to hold a conversation, if their vocal cords were strong enough. The Hawaii was manned by Judge Carter (Captain), Captain Cutler of the Kikikit, Aleck Lyle and W. J. Forbes. The yacht flew the Myrtle colors. These craft tied up at the wharf, and after luncheon the Hawaii hoisted flags fore and aft.

At 2:15 the first installment of sports arrived, and the usually quiet spot was invaded. The Healanis house was quickly filled with members of the club and friends who wanted to wish the boys luck, even though they were to work under great disadvantage.

The grove around the quarters was soon crowded with spectators, and the Myrtle crew, realizing that they were no longer on forbidden ground, mingled with their rivals. A student in facial expression would not linger long in drawing the conclusion that the red and white boys felt that they had a "dead mortal clinch" on the result. The rattle in their trousers pockets was a guarantee of the confidence they felt.

At the Myrtle headquarters everything was as quiet as a church; the spot was not a good one for viewing the race, nor was it by any means attractive. In that locality the crowd centered on the Roth place, next door. Seats had been placed around the grounds by order of the railway managers, and everything made comfortable for the people who were interested in the events.

was a distinct buzz of cheers. Captain Wall gave the final suggestion to Williams, the stroke, and the boat shoved out from the pier. The Myrtles preceded them a few minutes, and if there was a choice it would have been given to the reds, because their stroke, even to the starting point, was as regular as the swinging of a pendulum.

The members of the press were provided for by the regatta committee in the launch, and the view of the start was excellent.

The Healanis had won the toss and took the mauka side of the course, where they would be freer from any side wash. The wind was blowing too hard for a good start, and the boats drifted in and out past the white flags; there was no resting of oars, for when they did not pull to get up to the line they backed water to get back to the point. Starter Wilson, standing on the bow of the launch, waved his hand forward or back as the case required. There was a horrible silence and a second was a lifetime to the crews as they waited for the word. When the bows were exactly on a line, crack went the revolver. The Healanis crew were waiting and their oars were first to take the water. Dave Crozier of the Myrtles was backing to keep the shell in position, and the other boys made a half sweep before he got in line, but when he did he was in it with the others. Their feet pressed against the stretchers, their knees slightly bent and their oars just covered the water.

At 4:21 p. m. the shot sounded, and before the smoke got away from the barrel of the revolver they uncoupled themselves and gave a swing with their shoulders and bent forward. Two or three quick sweeps and the boys felt that slow, regular pulling was necessary. A hundred yards from the start and both crews settled to a 38 stroke, the coxswains, Lansing of the Healanis and Arthur Giles of the Myrtles bending their bodies in unison. For a mile it was neck and neck, neither crew, so far as could be seen, having the advantage, but the sweep of the Myrtles was cleaner, while an occasional "crab" was thrown up by the Healanis crew. The leather guard on Ross' oar broke off soon after the start, and it was in his effort to hold the oar in position and pull at the same time that caused the fountains. This accident gave the Myrtles a chance, and they spurred for a lead. Two feet on the bow and they were encouraged. Little Giles saw Ross' discomfiture and gave the sign.

HIGH GRADE Lubricating Oils



These Oils are without an equal. They supply the demand for a good oil at a moderate price.

ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal machinery and high-speed engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER—For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR-MINERAL—For Steam Plows, And

SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

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"Ross is gone!" he shouted, "keep it up!" And then there was another spurt. Reaching the point, the crowd at Roth's saw their favorites leading, and yelled themselves hoarse. Two seconds later the Healan boys got encouragement from the crowd around their quarters and along the bank; but the Myrtles had the lead and there was not time to recover, even if Ross had been given a new one.

As the bow of the Myrtle shell crossed the line F. S. Dodge fired a pistol, and again as the last stroke of the Healanis swept the shell across the line. The first shot was 10:21 after the boats left the starting point, the second shot rang out seven seconds later. Then the shouts went up from a thousand voices. Ill-feeling had departed, and the crowd yelled because the race was a good one.

A race not on the bills, and arranged entirely outside the regatta committee, was one for six-oared barges manned by native lunas from the prison and policemen from the station house. Marshal Brown captained the police and Jailor Low looked after the lunas. If weight counted, the lunas had everything their way, oarsmen and coxswain, for it is doubtful if a man in the boat from how to coxswain weighed under two hundred pounds. The policemen were less weighty and had the advantage of being watermen, and Marshal Brown picked his crew from those who had hardened their muscles when as fishermen they paddled against wind and current in the Molokai channel.

This race was for three miles, double the distance of the regatta races, and was for just plain blood.

and they were desirous of giving them every opportunity to make a good showing. Considerable difficulty was encountered in getting the boats in position for a proper start. The current was running swiftly and the shells wiggled away from the line one minute and the launch the next. Starter Wilson beckoned to them and the boys watched and listened for the signal. A word from the coxswains and they turned their heads so their eyes looked straight at the head of the man in front. Wilson waived his pistol and when the boats were on a line snapped it once, but there was no report; again with the same result. The Myrtles found themselves drifting and began backing water to keep from going too far ahead, and while they were still hacking the shot was fired. Coxswain Giles called to the starter to "hold on a minute," but he was too late. The Healan boys got first water and took the lead and kept it. For the first half mile it looked like a stern chase; at the three-quarter flag Giles was encouraging the boys in every conceivable way, but they could make no showing until the three-quarter flag was reached. Chamberlain of the Healanis showed signs of weakening; Ross called for a spurt and a hearty response was given, but the Myrtles were gaining an inch at a time by regular broad sweeps, and at the end of a mile they were in a position to dictate, while the Healan crew were growing weaker through Chamberlain's illness; the rowing was unsteady and instead of forging ahead with each stroke they moved by jerks. When another spurt was called for Chamberlain



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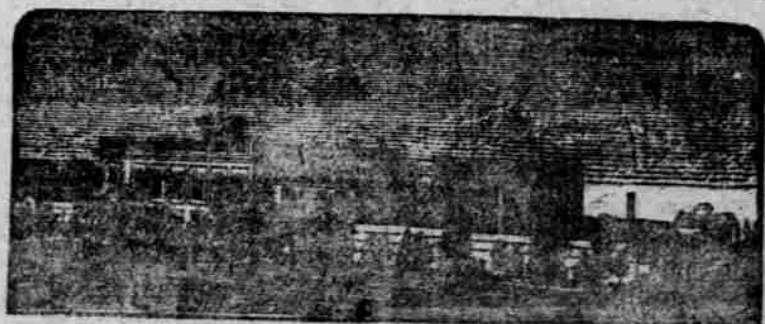
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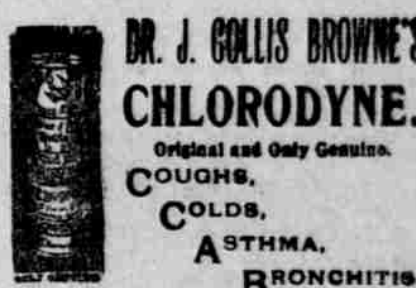
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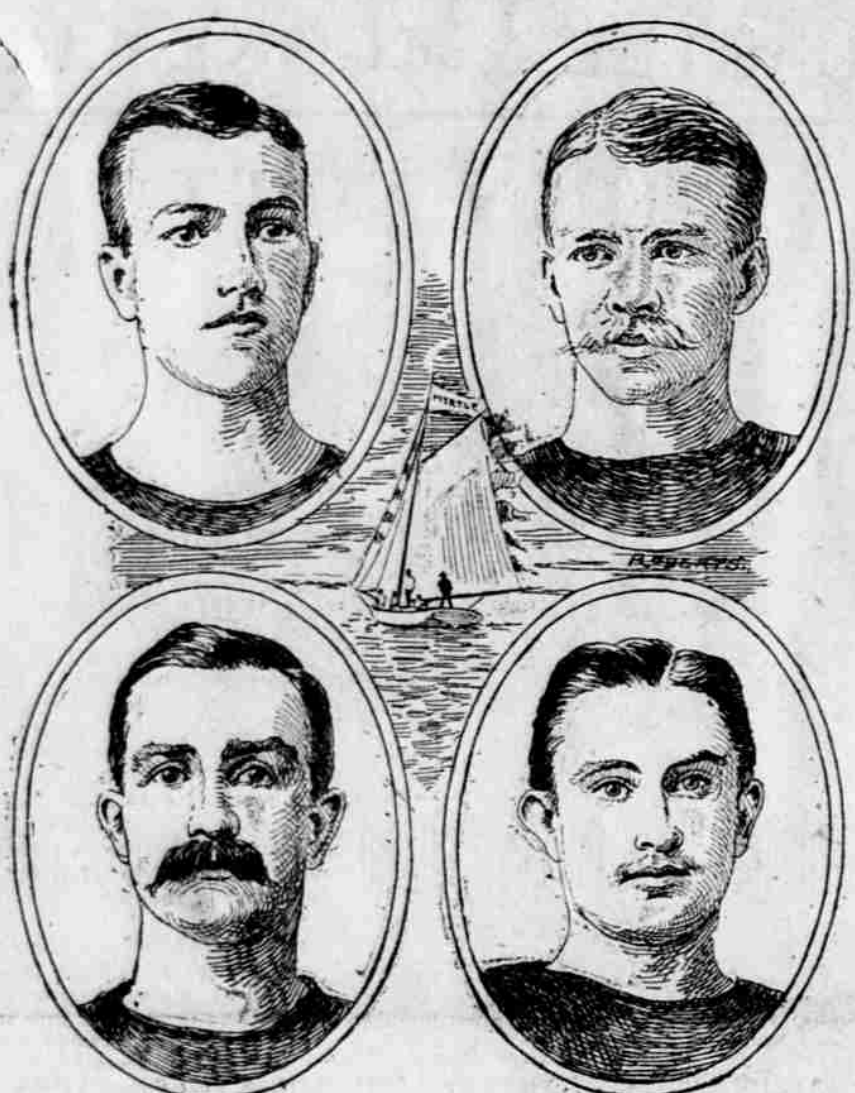
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RUBY DEXTER, Stroke.

WINNERS OF THE JUNIOR RACE.

When the shot was fired from the pier the coxswains shouted "Go!" and the policemen's oars dropped with a flash and the boat immediately shot out on a lead which they kept increasing to the finish. There was no official time kept of this race, but Jailor Low thinks the Marshal beat him by a few minutes. The prison boys are going to train down from now until the next regatta, believing they can change some of the fat on their frames into muscle and in that way reduce the time.

The event looked forward to with a full measure of interest was the one between the Senior crews. The sudden illness of Charlie Walker was a hard blow to the Healan Club, and their chances of winning were visibly reduced. The public felt confident that the Myrtles would have a walk-over, so that of the \$2,500 which changed hands, four-fifths of it went out on two to one bets. George Ross of the Juniors offered to row in both races if it was satisfactory to the Myrtles, and Williams, who was trained to pull No. 2, was changed to stroke and Ross was put in his place. The changes were such as would affect any crew when made the night before the race, but the Healanis bit their tongues and went into the fight with a determination to win.

As the crews left their quarters to pull to the starting point, shouts went up from the line of spectators extending from the long pier to far above the point next to Roth's. Lieutenant Lasher, Ensign Stanworth and Paymaster Semmes of the Adams left their friends on the pier, the Lieutenant taking the wheel and the others seating themselves in the cabin of their launch. Timekeepers Wichman and Kruger, Starter Wilson and one or two others were at the bow. Luther Wilcox, acting as pilot, stuck close to Lieutenant Lasher. W. C. Parke of the regatta committee and a representative of the Advertiser had comfortable seats with the Ensign and Paymaster.

As the launch steamed past the Myrtle house Ensign Stanworth told the Chinese steward to "let go the stern line on the McBrayer that was hidden under the cushions." The command must have been a surprise to the steward, for he rolled his eyes and said: "What! Allready?"

The wind had gone down a trifle by the time the crews reached the starting point, but the sea was still choppy. This time the choice for position was won by the Myrtles, and when it was announced from the launch, Stroke Sorenson said they would take the makai side, a graceful act, considering that the makai side was the best; but the Myrtles felt that their opponents' crew had been weakened through accident,

answered mechanically. Passing the Myrtle house sheers rent the air; the young oarsman heard them and knew where they were, but he could not see the people on shore. A few strokes more and his head dropped on his breast, and the Myrtles passed the line in 10:03, six seconds ahead. Chamberlain was lifted from the boat and carried into the house and a doctor called to attend him. Stimulants were administered and in a few minutes he vomited blood. A half hour later he was taken to the train on a cot and removed to his home. He recovered soon after and was down town yesterday, apparently none the worse for his illness. George Ross was the freshest man in the crew, even though he had pulled in two races and only an hour apart.

Lloyd, who was not believed to be over strong, proved himself a good one, as did Stroke Williams.

As this is the third race for the cup and the third time it has been won by the Myrtle Club, it becomes their property.

Saturday night, mine host Krouse of the Arlington wine and dined Sorenson, Henry Giles, Geo. Angus, Thomas King and Coxswain Arthur Giles of the Seniors, and Dexter Crane, Lishman and Crozier of the Juniors. Afterward they took a wagonette and made calls.

President Lansing of the Healan Club was proud of the club's crews, even though they lost. It was a gallant effort and they deserved recognition. Upon his invitation, Henry Williams, George Ross, James Lloyd and Nelson Lansing of the Seniors and Henry Walker, Fred Damon and Kirk B. Porter met at an elegant repast at the Hawaiian Hotel. George Ross was entitled to two meals, and he will take the second one today. Willie Chamberlain wanted to go, but Dr. Cooper said "No!"

It was a fine day and good sport; there were no fouls, and, barring the two accidents, the races were in every way satisfactory. The railway people handled the crowd in a satisfactory manner. The employees were courteous and obliging, for which they were complimented.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

